PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,740—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1896.

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F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th July.
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st „
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th „
			SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. De Horne	17th „
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th „
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st „

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

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Bombay, 29th June, 1896.

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ORION	......	2,841	500	1st Aug. 1896.

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MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept. 1896

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To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Aug. 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

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Under Contract with the French Government.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August 1896.
SALAZIE	4255	Chevalier	5th Sept.
SAGHALIEN	4045	Le Gall	3rd October „
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st „ „

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SYDNEY	Aubert	4,232	30th July.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 8th August.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th July, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on or about the 18th July noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about the 18th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

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S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 18th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 17th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 1st Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th July 1896.

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S. S. ARCHIMEDE .... 18th Aug. 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

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1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

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A LARGE SELECTION OF
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All particulars can be obtained from the Chairman of the Municipality at the Municipal office or from the Undersigned.

C. M. THATTE,
Vice-President.

Nasik Municipal office, 9th July, 1896.

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THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC OF PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.

OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,

Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an

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It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING ; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.

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A QUESTION that is repeatedly asked by many, particularly those whose residence in this country is uncertain for any specific period, whose Piano shall I buy ? or which maker's instrument shall I invest in ? Our practical experience warrants our suggesting the reply, BUY A PIANO THAT WILL REALIZE THE MOST MONEY IN PROPORTION TO THE OUTLAY WHEN YOU HAVE NO FURTHER NEED OF IT. To buy such a Piano, it must be an instrument that will stand the test of time. The Piano that can be depended upon to realize the most money must, in addition to being built by a well-known maker, be able to offer the maximum amount of resistance to the evil effects of a tropical climate and withstand the maximum amount of use.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES

HAVE been in use in India for over 45 years, during which period they have been improved upon from time to time by the experiences obtained for over 110 years, from Ancestors and Competitors alike, and which has earned for these Magnificent Pianos the reputation of THE BEST PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE is the oldest and original firm manufacturing the SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS. By a special arrangement in all Pianos by these makers, the wires of every note are capable of producing the utmost purity of tone and independent vibration of each string. The Sounding Boards of the Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos are constructed upon the most improved principles and calculations gained from years of experience. Every variety of tone-colour can be produced with the greatest ease. The tone is acknowledged by great musical authorities like Mozart, Meyerbeer, Liszt, Kreutzer, Weber, Bulow, Lachner, Wagner, Krebs, &c., to be of such variety of shade as to satisfy the most exceptional demands in a musical instrument. The damping of the notes is perfect and instantaneous. The touch is light and elastic. The workmanship is the best possible and of everlasting durability. Only the best and perfectly seasoned material is used.

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JOHN DEWAR AND SON'S Special Old Highland.
Ditto Extra Special Old Highland.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

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PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

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COLLARS ! COLLARS !!
ALL THE NEW SHAPES.

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TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 15TH JULY.

GRAND MASONIC CONCERT.

MESSRS. SAUNDERS AND GOULD.

Assisted by Mrs. Stanley-Smith, Miss Counsell and Mr. E. Mayall.
Recitation by Miss Annie May Abbott.
Pianoforte—Mr. James Rowley and Mr. F. Seymour Dove.
Organ—Mr. R. N. Mant.
Doors open 8-45. To commence at 9-15, sharp.
Admission. Rs. 3; Rs. 2; and Re. 1.
Plan and Tickets at Soundy and Co.'s.

A portion of the Proceeds of this Concert will be devoted to the Freemasons' Joint Hall Building Fund.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half-year ending 30th June, 1896, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th July, 1896.

GORDON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
5-6, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

JUTE TWINE, YARN and ROVE of all sizes can now be had from the above Mills. Special Weights and qualities made to order. Quotations and particulars on application.

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PURE PYROGALLIC ACID.

A CONSIGNMENT of about 80oz. in half-pound Bottles of Pure PYROGALLIC ACID to be sold off. The Acid is specially prepared for Photographic purpose.

Rs. 8 per Bottle of 8 oz., less 20 per cent. Discount for Cash.

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ROYAL MESS BRANDY.

This BRANDY is so well known throughout the Presidency that it has pushed its way on its own merit.

MONSOON 1896.
WATERPROOF COATS.
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BEST MAKE AND QUALITY.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

DURREES! DURREES!!

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, supply Durrees of all colours and qualities, made of their own yarn. No extra charge for making plain stripe. Durrees to constituents' own design.

Samples free on Application.

ABRICOTINA.

THE BEST KNOWN LIQUEUR OF THE DAY!

USED AT CLUBS AND MESSES.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

TORPEDO SPECIALS.
BEACONSFIELD'S.
BAHADURS.

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
FOR THE
MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property in Mount Road Passage, at Mazagon, advertised to take place TO-DAY, is POSTPONED, until further notice.

SALE OF 36 CASES COTTON SHAWLS.

On MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Thackersey Waljee—

D S D—61-65—1 case cotton shawls.		
91-95—1	do.	do.
66-90—24	do.	do.
96-105-10	do.	do.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Haridas Shivjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on Monday, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., the undermentioned gold and silver ornaments, viz:—

Gold vak, chak, amalia, vara, sackla, bangles, kap, kada, galpato chin, toolsinati, chital, patli, mandalin, falkasakli, ivory bangles with gold foils, &c.

Silver vara, athasia, cudia, and utensils.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th July, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF INDIAN TEA FROM AMBAREE TEA ESTATE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms an invoice of nine cases black tea consisting of—

200 lbs. orange pekoe.
200 lbs. pekoe.
750 lbs. pekoe dust.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

The samples can be seen on Monday at the Rooms of the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich Doulton crockeryware and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, fancy glass table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, Dittmar's table lamps, sewing machines, a superb Japanese screen, black velvet and gold figures with real tiger eyes, handsome English pier glass in gilt frame, walnutwood glass-door book-case, a first-rate safety bicycle, a strong English iron safe by John Lord, brass bedsteads, a collection of choice plants, &c., the property of H. P. GRANT MACPHERSON, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

ON SATURDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria with removeable coach-box.

1 strong second-hand palanquin office-shigram in very good order.

1 bay Australian gelding, about 18 hands, aged, going in harness and saddle.

1 powerful C. B. chestnut pony, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive, believed sound.

AUCTION SALE OF "FATEHMARIES."

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in suit No. 610 of 1894 (wherein John Mahomed Hajee Abd Satar is plaintiff and Hajee Abdool Hajee Abd Satar defendant), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Jackaria Bunder, the following three fatehmaries:—

1. Fatehmari "Mahamudi Salamati," registered tonnage 98, No. 4151.
2. Fatehmari "Bhima," registered tonnage 77¾, No. 2749.
3. Fatehmari "Burkati," registered tonnage 77¾, No. 7852.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th July, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee High Court, Bombay, as Assignee of the estate and effects of Khimji Wardhman, an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the right, title and interest of the above insolvent in the following property:—

All that the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed insolvent in all that messuage, tenement, or western apartment of the godown, standing on the Fazendari ground, situate lying and being at Chuttra Sarang Street or Old Nagpada Cross Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 503 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Municipality formerly under No. 21 and now under Ward No. and Street No. and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the eastern portion of the buildings formerly belonging to Wardhman Poonsey and now belonging to Jaitha Wardhman, on or towards the west by [illegible] passage, and on or towards the south by the Old Nagpada Cross Street, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Official Assignee of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Assignee, High Court, or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th July, 1896.

INSURANCES.

LAW UNION AND CROWN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1825.

SUBSCRIBED FIRE CAPITAL.......... £1,125,000.
RESERVE .... £ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICES:—CHANCERY LANE AND BELL YARD, LONDON.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company and are now prepared to accept insurances against fire at Current Rates.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 24th April, 1896.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS £10.695,969
REVENUE..............................£ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.

Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders,

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

ESPLANADE HOTEL
ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.
REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.
For particulars apply
MANAGER.
TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

HAND-BOOK.
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..Rs. 6

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Market Show-room, open daily.

NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES.
OCTOBER MEETING.

OWNERS are reminded that the SECOND ENTRIES for the October meeting to be held on the 3rd, 6th, 8th and 10th October 1896, CLOSE on SATURDAY, 1st August.

The 1st entries for the Governor's Cup CLOSE on 15th July. Special Attention is drawn to No. II GENERAL CONDITIONS.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary.

Madras, 7th July, 1896.

SIVAGANGA RUPEE DEBENTURES.

THE A. SERIES of these Bonds bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum are payable at par upon presentation at the office of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, at Madras.

The remaining Series are payable as under:—

B	bearing int. at	5½ %	per annum	due 1-7-97 at	½ %	premium.
C	do.	5½	do.	1-7-98	1½	do.
D	do.	5¼	do.	1-7-99	3	do.
E	do.	5	do.	1-7-1900	5	do.

ROBT. G. ORR,
Resident Lessee.

Madras, 1st July, 1896.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Corporation, No. 4 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on the 18th day of July 1896, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of passing a special resolution to amend clause 3 of the Memorandum of Association of the Corporation under the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act 1895, and also to amend Article 77 of the Articles of Association of the Corporation and to add a new Article.

The terms of the Resolution to be then proposed are specified in the circular letter issued to the Shareholders in accordance with the provisions of Article 138 of the Articles of Association of the Corporation.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened in pursuance of the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, and in accordance with the regulations of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 10th July, 1896.

NOTICE.

IT has come to our notice that the practice is sometimes followed of enclosing in Wooden Cases which have been used for the Import into India of various Brands of American Oil imported by us and which cases consequently bear such Brands Tins filled with Oils not of those brands nor imported by us but imported from Russia. All intending purchasers of our American Oils are hereby warned to see that one of our BRANDS appears not only on the Wooden Case but also on the Tins.

All dealers in Kerosine Oil are hereby warned against using any wooden cases having on them any of our Brands but containing oil not imported by us in such a way as may cause it to be believed that the contents of such cases are our manufacture or merchandize and also against selling or having in their possession for sale or exposing for sale or any purpose of Trade or Manufacture any oil not of our importing enclosed in any such wooden cases in such a way as aforesaid, and that should they disregard this warning they are liable to be prosecuted for using a false Trade Mark and for other offences under Sections 482, 485 and 486 of the Indian Penal Code and the provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL..............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

[illegible], Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 21 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copperplate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY

"PITCHER" WATER.

A BOON TO WOMEN.

"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders of pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.

per Bot. Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY, 1896.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
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A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
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PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....................£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens	12,000,000 =	Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...... „	4,500,000 =	„	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND...... „	4,130,000 =	„	8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
R. D. STEANAGE,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE
GORAKHPUR BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL Rs. 100,000
In 1,000 Shares of 100 Each.
Only a few Shares available now.

(2) Fixed and Floating Deposits kept and Interest allowed thereon.

For particulars apply to:—

MAHADEWA PRASAD,
Manager and Secretary.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
65 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words 'Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England,' are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL NATIONAL ACADEMY.

BANJOES, Guitars, Violins, Autoharps and Musical goods of every description. The largest and best selection in India.—S. ROSE and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATED CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

"AULD SCOTTIE" WHISKY.

AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

"AULD SCOTTIE."

WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

ABERDEEN WHISKY,
SCOTT BROTHERS & Co.'s 3 Stars.
Rs. 2 per Bottle.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 32 per doz. pts., nett cash

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt Rs. 5. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc. supplied.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY
PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, Moderate Prices, Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	6
Qarterly	3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the "Bombay Gazette."

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,455
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,375
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	8 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	60,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		740
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	70
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	—	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	950
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	dvdRs.25	725
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	800
Central India	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,810
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,115
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,180
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	—	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	810
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	675
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	700
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,280
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	705
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	630
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	710
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	790
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	830
Binguinghai Mills	700	500	500	40	880
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	780
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	675
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	580
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	875
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	780
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	dvdRs.30	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	275
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,130
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	635
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	890
Khangaum Manfg. Co	600	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makanjee	1,900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	925
Leopold	3,000	100	100	dvdRs.10	290
Lord Reay Mills	646	1,000			875
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,350
Madras United	300	1,000	2,000	dvRs.120	2,550
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	2,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	1725
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,400
Mysore S & M Co Ld	5,000	250	250	dvd 15	...
Madura Mills	7,775	100	100	Nil	par
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	690
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	700
Oriental	6,736	625	625	dvdRs20	480
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	742	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,425
Queen Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	1,080
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,330
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,326
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,850
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	1,025
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	410
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	380
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	505
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	760
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	50	500	dvdRs30	760
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	650
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	690
Umiashunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	1,005
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	...	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	220
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	177½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	350
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	118½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,160
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	600
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	380
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	165
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	90
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	377½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	220
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	580
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	177½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	510
Sabapathy (Bellary)	300	500	75	20	380
Sassoon	300	500	600	20	685
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	270	200	all	12	230
Volkart	—	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,280

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,360	100	100	15 7½	417½
Back Bay Baths	800	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	170
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,800	200	6,975
Do. New Issue	500	875	625	75	1,785
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,250	100	100	dvd 3	73
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,600
Deccan Paper Mills	2,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	2,500	200	200	1½	260
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co	1,000	200	175	21	335
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	30	200
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	130
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr.ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	¾	105
Port Canning Co	5,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs22	520
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	250	60	1,050xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	200	100		130
Telephone Co.	3,300	25	100	dvd Rs1	31½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 15		c.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,500	500	200		430
The Tapti Valley	20,000	500	50		120

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold ... Rs. 17-1 Nom.
Gold Leaf ... " 27-6
Pekin, bar Gold, old ... " 25-14
Do. do. new ... " 25-12
Australia bar Gold ... " 25-14
Bombay bar Gold ... " 25-4
Sovereigns ... " 17-4
[illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 2-7m., 2-33a. Low water, 7-45m., 8-43a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.
Grand Masonic concert, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Canning entered, and the steamers Mobile and Alecto left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Brindisi entered, and the steamer Aston Hall left the dock yesterday.

HOCKEY.—There will be a game between the Gymkhana and Rangers' Club, this evening, at 5-30. All members are requested to turn out.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—On Monday afternoon, a portion of the front wall of a house, at Kalbadavie Road, suddenly collapsed. Fortunately no one was injured. The Municipal authorities were informed.

A LOCAL PHONOGRAPHER.—Mr. Shamrao Sadanand Pitale, who received instructions in shorthand from Mr. Narayan Bhasker Vagal, has obtained a certificate from Sir Isaac Pitman.

ASSAULT ON BOARD-SHIP.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Faree Ali, a fireman on board the s. s. Strathern, charged John Symons and P. Kenir, officers on board the same steamer, with assaulting him on Wednesday last. Evidence being doubtful against first accused, he was given the benefit of the doubt, while second accused was fined Rs. 20, out of which Rs. 15 were ordered to be given to complainant as compensation.

DISPUTE ABOUT A TRADE MARK.—Mr. R. W. Ehlers, a merchant, yesterday, appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, to answer the charge of infringement of the Merchandise Marks Act by using a certain mark which was used by and claimed to be the trade mark of Messrs. Kerr Tarruck and Company. The solicitor concerned being engaged in the High Court, a remand was applied for, and the matter is allowed to stand over until next Friday.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, one Rukhimbax Sheik Husen was placed before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, and charged with having attempted to outrage the modesty of a girl. Mr. M. K. Lalkaka, barrister-at-law, who appeared for the prisoner, applied for bail, and stated that the charge against his client was the outcome of family quarrels. His Worship, after some preliminary enquires, granted the application, and the hearing of the case was fixed for Friday, the 17th instant.

THIEVING SOLDIERS.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Frederick Attre, a gunner, of the Royal Artillery, was, yesterday, brought up by Inspector Gennon, and charged with theft of a tweed suit of clothes. Accused went to the shop of Jossub & Co. in the Apollo Hotel, and while the shopman was engaged with some other customer, picked up the clothes and drove away in a victoria. The matter was reported to the police, and Mr. Gennon arrested accused in an Irani's coffee shop. The charge being proved, accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—Before Mr. W. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Shivnarayen and Ganeshlal were charged with forgery and criminal misappropriation in respect of three hundies, of the value of Rs. 600, Rs. 325, and Rs. 178, respectively. Beharimal Jethmal, a merchant of Nagpore and Bhowalpore, sent the three hundies by post to Balkrishna Harnarayen in Bombay. It was alleged that accused signed the postal receipt, and received the letters containing the hundies. Mr. Davar, barrister-at-law, who defended, explained the circumstances of the case. Mr. Vijaykar, pleader for the complainant, did not lead evidence. The charge was accordingly dismissed, and the accused were discharged.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT KALBADAVIE ROAD.—On Monday evening, a private victoria was being driven towards the Kalbadavie Road, from the Fort, when in front of the Money School, the iron hand which bound the coach box to the carriage suddenly snapped, with the result that the two front wheels and a part of the coach box became detached, and the horse becoming frightened, bolted down the Kalbadavie Road at a furious pace with the detached portion of the carriage, injuring four people on the way. One of the injured persons, named Babaji, aged fifty years, being somewhat seriously injured, was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and detained for treatment. The animal was subsequently stopped with the detached portion of the carriage on the Kalbadavie Road.

THE DEWAN-ELECT OF BARODA.—Mr. Shrinivasa Ragava Iyengar, C.I.E., the Dewan-elect of Baroda, paid, last evening, a visit to Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, at his residence, "Damodher Bhuvan," Warden Road. A large number of cloth merchants, the subjects of H. H. the Gaekwar, were present to pay their respects to the Dewan-elect. The Dewan and his party were received by Mr. Vithaldas, and were escorted to the spacious hall, where Mr. Vithaldas introduced those present to the Dewan Saheb. After exchanging compliments, Mr. Vithaldas, on behalf of himself and those present, spoke at some length in praise of the Dewan Saheb, and thanked him for the trouble he had taken in affording them the opportunity of meeting him personally. Mr. Iyengar replied in suitable terms. Subsequently, the party was treated to light refreshments, and after distribution of pan, attar, and garlands of flowers, the assembly dispersed.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A CHILD.—Shahaboodin Rabiman, a tindal for the supply of dock labourers, residing at Belvedere Road, reported to the police, on the 26th June last, that his step-daughter, named Ashabee, aged four years, had been missing from home since the previous day, with silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 11-12-6, on her person. A search was made for her in Bombay, but as she could not be traced here, persons were sent up-country to find her out. The result was that, on the 12th instant, the girl, in company of one Ismael Peerbux alias Bhora, was pointed out to the police at Poona by one Bhugwa Muddar, who had gone there in search of her. The girl and the man Ismael were brought down to Bombay on Monday evening, and upon an inquiry four silver bangles and six toe rings were recovered from a Marwaree to whom they had been sold by the accused after removing them from the girl's person. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ismael Peerbux alias Bhora was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with kidnapping the girl Ashabee and theft of the ornaments. The case was remanded in order to enable the police to recover the remaining portion of the ornaments, which had been stolen from the girl's person.

A JAIL BIRD.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ismail Joosub, a Mahomedan, aged thirty-five, who has spent some part of his life in jail, was charged with theft of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 2-12, the property of one Khanji Roopa, residing in Khoja Street. About 10 o'clock, on Sunday night, the accused entered the chawl occupied by the complainant and several other persons of his caste. He went upstairs on the first floor of the chawl, and having picked up a cotton sheet and a cotton dhotur, which had been left drying on the terrace in front of the complainant's room, was coming downstairs with the clothes under his arms, when he was stopped on the middle of the staircase by one Rama Luximon, who lives in the same chawl, and who was at the time going up to his room. He was arrested and handed over to the police. Accused denied the charge, stating that while he was standing at the corner of Khoja Street, he was arrested by the witness and handed over to the police. He, however, admitted four previous convictions, the last sentence served out by him being over two years. The magistrate convicted him on the present charge, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, with the alternative of suffering six months' further inprisonment with hard labour.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, two Khojas, named Nazar Alli Mahomed and Cassum Hussain, aged twenty and twenty-one years, respectively, were charged by Inspector Meyers with assaulting a Marwaree, named Dewa Suba, and committing robbery by forcibly taking away from his person five gold buttons, with chain attached of the collective value of Rs. 50, at half-past 2 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, on the second floor of a house at Tandel Street. It appears that the sister-in-law of accused No. 1, named Fatma, a widow, sent accused No. 2 to call complainant, who keeps his shop at Jail Road, east side, as she wished to redeem from him the gold buttons which had been pledged with complainant by her husband for Rs. 35, three years previous to his death. On the complainant Marwaree coming to her house at Tandel Street, an altercation took place between the first accused and the Marwaree with regard to the interest due, and in the scuffle which followed, it was alleged, accused No. 1 struck the Marwaree on the head with the heel of his shoe, causing a wound about half-an-inch in length, while accused No. 2 put his hand into the pocket of the Marwaree's coat, and abstracted the five gold buttons with chain attached. The Marwaree at once went to the Pydhownie police station, and reported the matter to Inspector Meyers, who arrested both the accused. Both the accused denied have struck the Marwaree or robbed him of the gold buttons. As the complainant could not produce any witnesses to corroborate his story, the magistrate, after recording his evidence, discharged the accused.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST A VAISHNAV MAHARAJ.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. RUSTOMJEE MERWANJEE PATEL, Acting Chief Judge.)

BHICABHAI MAGONLAL VS. SHRI GIRDHARIJEE MAHARAJ.

THE plantiff alleged that the defendant, the owner and representative in Bombay of the shrine of Shri Nathji at Nathdwar and the Maharaj of the Vaishnav community, broke his contract to sell a certain house to him, and failed to complete the sale; and he claimed to recover the earnest money paid by him, and also damages amounting to Rs. 2,000. Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the Maharaj, the defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment in the case, said: The defendant is the owner and representative in Bombay of the shrine of Shri Nathji at Nathdwar and is the Maharaj of the Vaishnav community. He owns a house in Sootarchawl. By an agreement, dated the 2nd day of November last, he has contracted to sell the same to the plaintiff for Rs. 22,000, and has received Rs. 1,500, by way of earnest or part payment. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant broke his contract, and failed to complete the sale, and claims to recover the said earnest and damages, amounting to Rs. 2,000. The breach alleged is two-fold. 1st, that there is a defect in title; as there is no title-deed in the name of the Mahraj, and the last title-deed is of 1809, in the name of one Khimji Calanji, whose heirless widow made a gift of the house about thirty-five years ago to the Mahraj; 2nd, that the defendant's son has disputed his right to sell the property, and the defendant has failed to clear the same in terms of the agreement of sale. The pehdi or firm of the shrine in Bombay is styled "Navintdas Parshotumdas," and the house is registered in that name in the books of the Collector and the Municipality. The defect in the title is admitted, and under the first condition of sale the remedy is provided for such defect. The vendor having been ready to pass an indemnity bond, and the purchaser willing to accept one, the breach under this head is easily set at rest. The main contest is as to the claim or rather the objection raised by the vendor's son, Goverdhanlalji Mahraj. In 1876 the Rana of Oodeypore deposed the father from the Nathdwar gadi or shrine, and put the son in his place as the Takait Mahraj. Ever since that date the son has at different times, but without success, asserted his right to obtain possession of the Bombay pehdi and the properties here and at Poona. His claim has been in each case disposed of in the negative, and the deposition by the Rana has remained unrecognised and ineffectual throughout the Bombay Presidency. In High Court suit No. 214 of 1878 the son claimed from his father possession of the house in which the firm is carried on. In suit 218 of '78 he claimed all the moneys and moveables of the firm. In suit 338 of '78 he claimed to recover possession of the Sootarchawl house, the same that is now in dispute. These suits were dismissed in November 1880. Then there was a suit finally disposed of for possession of a house at Poona by the High Court as reported in I. L. R. 12 Bombay 331 in 1888, and suit No. 348 of '91 disposed of by Bayley, J, in 1893 (I. L. R. 17 Bombay 600). In these also the son was equally unsuccessful. Not satisfied with that, he has again disputed his father's right to sell the property in question, and the purchaser apprehends the objection is such as to entitle him to rescind the contract and claim the refund of his earnest. If this dispute or objection falls within the first condition of sale, as the vendor contends it does, then it could be answered or remedied by passing an indemnity bond. If it falls under the second condition, as Mr. Smetham for the purchaser contends, the defendant has failed to clear the same by filing a declaratory suit against his son, and the purchaser is entitled to rescind the contract. The second condition provides that the vendor shall "clear at his own expense any claims as to inheritance, mortgage, gift or deposit, or any like rights, claims or objections of any one of those kinds now existing or that might turn up." Mr. Brown, for the defendant, argues that this condition does not apply, and if it did, the High Court cases are a sufficient reply, and the claim is "res judicata." The decision of this question involves three points. 1st, As to what is the real nature of the objection raised by the son; 2nd, If it falls under the second condition of sale, was the defendant bound under the circumstances that have happened and the decided cases to go to the High Court and to have the objection "cleared" or decided; and 3rd, Whether defendant was bound as requisitioned by the plaintiff to give a conveyance containing "absolute" covenants of title in addition to the indemnity bond. The first objection raised by the son was through his solicitors, Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, on the 11th of November, viz., that the defendant was only a trustee or manager of the shrine, and as such had no right to sell the property of the shrine. Within a fortnight he went over to other solicitors, and Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, by their letters of the 20th and 22nd November contradicted that position, and wrote that "the statement made that Girdharîji is only a "trustee or manager of the property is not correct." They further added: "The Tikait Maharaj is the only proper custodian, trustee and manager of the property; Girdharîji was removed years ago, and his son became Tikait in his place, and the father, who is not the Tikait of the shrine, has no right to sell." All the three letters were duly communicated by the plaintiff to the defendant, and the vendor contends that the objection that he could not sell as being only a trustee or manager has been waived and abandoned. I think there is great force in that argument, and feel inclined to hold that the son's solicitors considered the first objection untenable and withdrew it, and based their objection on the circumstance of the supposed incapacity of the defendant to sell, as he is no longer the Tikait Maharaj. If this is left as the only objection to dispose of, then I am clearly of opinion that the decided cases above referred to are a sufficient answer, and the defendant has no further occasion to go to the High Court to establish his claim or status. Mr. Smetham, however, does not rest his claim on the latter objection. He relies on the allegation that the defendant is a trustee or manager of the shrine, and as such had no right to sell, and that therefore the purchaser could not safely complete the purchase. I cannot hold that this contention falls under the second condition of sale, construing the words "or any like rights, claims or objections of any one of those kinds." By the rule of "Gus-dem generis" it cannot be said to be a claim of a nature similar to that of inheritance, mortgage, gift or deposit. If anything, the vendor's title or right to sell is disputed, and the objection falls under the first condition, as for a defect of title, and could have been relieved against by an indemnity bond, as proposed by the vendor. But if this opinion is incorrect and the objection falls under the second condition, I do not think the defendant was bound to ask for a declaratory decree against his son under section 42 of the Specific Relief Act. Such a declaration would be unnecessary after having had undisturbed possession of the property for over thirty years, and after having had adverse possession as against the son for more than twelve years, since the decision in November 1880 of suit 338 of '78 with respect to this same property. All his rights had remained intact, the possession was in him, no consequential relief was capable of being granted, and the court might well have in its discretion held that there was no necessity of any action, and declined to pass a declaratory decree (sec. 2 Mad. H. C. Reports 333). Then again in 1888 it was held by the High Court (I. L. R. 12 Bombay 334) that the deposition of Girdharîji Maharaj did not affect his status, either as owner or trustee of the shrine in the Bombay Presidency; that the idol and its property had descended to him, on the death of his father, several years ago, that it had descended to him by right of primogeniture which obtained in his family, and that therefore his son had no right to the property during the father's life-time. No doubt, as Mr. Smetham contends, the question litigated between the father and son was one of possession, and not of title. But the status of the defendant has been judicially determined in that case as well as in 17 Bom. 618, decided in 1893; that he was the Tikait Maharaj by right of primogeniture, that he was in possession of the idol of Shri Nathji, belonging to the family and inherited from his ancestor, Vitalnathji, with all the property dedicated to that idol. It was further decided that he was the present owner and representative of the gadi situate within the Presidency of Bombay. I think, therefore, that the Maharaj being possessed of the property by right of inheritance, and not simply by election to the office, he was not simply a trustee or manager, and therefore the incidence of ownership has also attached to it that of sale. It is also suggested for the plaintiff that the title is doubtful, and that the purchaser contracted primafacie to buy a marketable title; the court should not force on him a title which may fairly be questioned by third parties. For this purpose Dart, page 1,230 has been relied on, and it is also said that if the title is not free from reasonable doubt, the vendor could not obtain specific performance under section 25 of the Specific Relief Act. But certainly it does not follow that every case where it is likely that the vendor might not be granted specific performance, the purchaser is entitled to rescind the contract and claim recovery of his deposit or earnest. (See Re National Bank of England, I Ch. Dn. 1895 p. 190). I think, therefore, the third point must be decided in favour of the defendant, and under the circumstances he was not bound to obtain a declaration that he had power to sell the property. The objections raised by the son were in the light of the decided cases untenable. I have no doubt that at one time the parties were of that opinion, for, on the 4th of January last, it is said that an amicable arrangement was come to, and the purchaser agreed to allow the vendor to complete the sale, on the latter granting an indemnity bond, and a conveyance with "absolute" covenants. This arrangement is admitted on both sides as having taken place in the office of the purchaser's solicitors, except as regards the condition as to giving "absolute" covenants. By their letter of the 8th of January the purchaser's solicitors submitted drafts for approval and expressed their client's willingness to complete. If both sides had agreed to this, the matter would have ended peaceably, notwithstanding the objections raised by the defendant's son. But the defendant's solicitors denied that their client' agent, Rowji, ever consented to give absolute covenants, and they offered to give an indemnity bond and a conveyance with the usual qualified covenants. The indemnity bond would have served the purpose equally well. I believe it is quite unusual to ask for absolute covenants in a conveyance side by side with an indemnity bond. The purchaser, however, insisted on obtaining the same, and the proposed amicable arrangement came to an end. The purchaser insisted, because, he alleged, an agreement to that effect had been come to. On the evidence, I am of opinion that the alleged agreement has not been proved. The managing clerk, Manilal, is the principal witness, but in his cross-examination it was distinctly shown that, although he might have used the words "absolute covenants," he understood thereby the covenants "that for anything done by the said vendor, his ancestors and testators, &c.," and in the draft he prepared the same day he wrote out qualified covenants. The plaintiff tries to corroborate, but his evidence is useless, as he did not understand English, in which language the conversation was carried on. The defendant's agent denies any such expression having been used, and when the attorney's managing clerk had no idea of the exact nature of the terms he used, it would be difficult to suppose that the plaintiff or the defendant's agent could have any. I think on this point there was an utter absence of any consensus of mind. In the absence of any such agreement, I don't think the purchaser was legally entitled to ask for absolute covenants. Mr. Smetham says that at any rate the conversation must have been that the vendor was to give "pucka" agreement, and something stronger, and out of the way of ordinary covenants, was intended. But that would lead to a very vague region of enquiry. Moreover, the agreement is recited in the indemnity bond, and is quite silent about granting any absolute covenants. On the other hand, it says that upon an indemnity bond being given, the said sale should be completed. In Crabb's Precedents Vol II. (5 ed.) p. 782, speaking of absolute covenants, it is said covenants are general, when they are extended to all persons, whomsoever, having a right to the land in question, and they are never entered into except where there is a defect in the title, and in that case, it is more usual to give an indemnity bond. In Davidson, Vol. II, p. 362, absolute covenants are held to be a departure from the usual practice; and when an indemnity bond was offered "inter alia" against the claims of the son, Goverdhanlalji, it is difficult to see why the same was not accepted by the purchaser. The correspondence shows that the vendor was ready and willing to complete the sale, but the purchaser, finding that absolute covenants were not given, he gave up that demand, and fell back on his original rights, and asked the vendor to obtain a declaratory decree. I find he was wrong in so doing, and on the defences as raised, I hold that the claim or objection raised by the vendor's son fell within the first condition of sale and could be compensated by an indemnity bond, that the objection as to his being a trustee or manager of the shrine and therefore unable to sell was abandoned and waived by the son's solicitors' letters of the 20th and 22nd November, that even if the said claim or objection fell within the second condition of sale, the vendor was not bound to get a declaratory decree from the High Court, in the face of the cases decided by that court between himself and his son, and that as regards the alleged amicable arrangement the vendor was willing to carry it out and complete the sale, but the purchaser wrongly insisted on absolute covenants. On the whole, I hold that there is no breach on the part of the vendor so as to entitle the plaintiff to rescind the contract and recover the deposit and damages claimed. Suit dismissed with costs to defendant, Rs. 90.

GOODS ON APPROVAL.

(Before Mr. HORMASJI DADABHOY, Fourth Judge.)

GOOLAMALLY JEEVAJI VS. RUSTOMJI CAWASJI COMRIGAR.

MR. ARDESHIR NUSSERWANJI, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Balcrishna Vasodeo Kirtiker, solicitor, for the defendant. Plaintiff, a ship-chandler, claimed Rs. 273, amount due for goods sold and delivered to defendant, as per entry signed by the defendant's mehta in the plaintiff's books.

Mr. Balcrishna, for the defendant, contended that one of the items for India-rubber included in the bill of particulars, at Rs. 175-8, was never bought by his client, but that it was taken away by him as "janghad" (on approval), and that this item, signed by the defendant's mehta in the plaintiff's "nodh," was an after-thought, as the item was never entered there when the mehta signed the other items for which the defendant admitted his liability. After the evidence adduced on behalf of both the parties had been recorded, Mr. Ardeshir, in addressing the court, on behalf of the plaintiff, said that if the suggestions made by defendant were analysed, one could not resist the inference that a very serious charge was laid at the plaintiff's door; but the appearance of the entry clearly showed beyond the possibility of doubt that the insinuation was absolutely groundless, and that the plaintiff, who was a respectable and wealthy merchant, would never stoop to fasten a false liability on the defendant. The pleader further argued that if, as was alleged, the particular item was intended to be taken as "janghad," the defendant need not have removed the whole lot, as a sample piece, cut out of the rubber, would have served all the requirements.

His Honour, in disposing of the case, held that all the goods were sold to the defendant, and that therefore the defendant was liable to pay the whole amount. He accordingly passed a decree for the plaintiff for the full amount plus court costs, and certified Rs. 15 as professional costs of the plaintiff's pleader.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 13.

Montgomery, Capt, 21st Bo Infy, from leave, from Simla.

JULY 14.

Stuart, Lt, Bo, 1st Worcester Regt, en route to Deolali, from Aden.
Smith, Lt, Ms, Welsh Regt, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 13.

Bostock, Vety-Major, Ms, A V D, from leave, to Bangalore.
Browne, Lt, Bo, 2nd R D Fus, for School of Musketry, from Deolali.

JULY 14.

Spilsbury, Major, Bengal, R E, off leave, to Ajmere.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th July, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R.M.L. gun drill at the Fort Head-quarters on Thursday next at 8-45 p.m. and at Byculla Head-quarters at 8-30 p.m. same date.

2. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 9th ultimo.—Gr. W. D. Pringle.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The distribution of prizes to be followed by a dance will take placeat the Town Hall on Friday the 24th instant at 9-15 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN' V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th July, 1896.

1. Government Resolution No. 2988 dated 9th July 1896 is published for information :—
Captain S. M. English, Bo. Vol. Rifles is granted six months' leave in India from the 10th July 1896.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Govt. Resolution No. 2749 dated 24th June 1896 is published for information :—

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Bombay Light Horse.

Veterinary-Major James Mills, Army Veterinary Department, to be Honoray Veterinary-Major.

2. A. W. Marshall having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "A" Troop.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Cyclists at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m. on Friday next the 17th instant. All members of the Corps interested in cycling are invited to attend.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 14.

FROM GLASGOW.
Hispania s—1 hogsheads whisky, C Tingcombe and Co; 52 cases whisky, S B Fraser and Sons.
City of London s—5 casks soap, G A Latiff; 8 cases stationery, Thacker and Co; 22 bales printing paper, S A S Dawood.
Clan Macalister s—1 hogshead whisky, James Connell.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Hispania s—219 boxes bar soap, Hajee Hassum Ahmed; 1 hogshead whisky, C Tingcombe and Co.
City of London s—18 casks chemicals, Rogers and Co.
FROM LONDON.
Caledonia s—18 packages medicine, provision, &c. H Lalll and Co.
Peninsular s—4 cases cheese, A M Sodder.
FROM HULL.
Alecto s—10 bales straw boards, Abdool Hoosein Tyebally.
FROM ANTWERP.
Hochheimer s—18 cases glassware, Hajee Hassam Fazal; 425 cases candles, A H Heptoolabhoy; 91 cases glassware, Rahim Somjee.
FROM CHARENTE.
Caledonia s—55 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardeshir and Sons; 13 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Brother and Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Hochheimer s—54 casks chemicals, S C Dhondy and Co; 8 bales brownpaper, Ebramjee Dawoodbhoy.
Baroda s—3 qr-casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.
FROM BORDEAUX.
Bombay s—200 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardeshir and Sons.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Caledonia s—55 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardeshir and Sons; 13 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Brother and Co.

"EKDUM ACHAA!"—Squibb's Dysentery Cure is a sure and unfailing cure in Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Colic. Rs. 1-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, bilious or nervous. Is a wonderful remedy. Re. 1-8, of MADON SONS and Co., Bombay.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 4th July 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

Govinda Chandra Sen, taluqdar, village Narayanpur, district Bakerganj, province Bengal, for twisting and cleansing threads of silk, wool, cotton, and the like.

Haji Muhammad Ibrahim, lantern maker, bazaar Fath Puri, Delhi, and Qamr-ud-din, merchant, Ajmere Gate, Delhi, for drawing water from wells.

Thomas Cooper John Thomas, engineer, of 93, Manor Park Road, Harlesden, in the county of Middlesex, England, and William Mudd Still, manufacturer, of 24, Charles Street, Hatton Garden, in the city of London, for improvements in gas lamps.

Alonzo Leonidas Brumfield, sign painter, and William Hose, gentleman, both of the Howard Hotel, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, for improvements in illuminating signs.

Arthur George Brown, engineer, of 38, Victoria Buildings, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, for improvements in and connected with moulds for casting metal.

Alexander Karyscheff, Imperial State councillor, and Sergei Demmenie, Imperial College assessor, both of St. Petersburgh, Russia, for a new pyrochemical process and apparatus for the direct productions of iron and other metal from their ores.

Arthur George Brown, engineer, of 38, Victoria Buildings, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, for improvements in cycles.

Arthur George Brown, engineer, of 38, Victoria Buildings, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, for improved means for the production of metal castings.

Messrs. Leopold Cassella and Co., of 19, Liebigstrasse, Frankfort-on-Main, in the empire of Germany, for new processes for producing polyazo dyestuffs from amidonaphtolsulpho acids.

Henry Joseph Kersting Green, engineer, of 29 and 30, Clive Street, in the city of Calcutta, British India, for improvements in fire-proof doors.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions has been filed :—

Andrew Erskine Muirhead, forgeman, cart forge, Crossmyloof, near Glasgow, for improvements in the manufacture of railway chairs. (Specification filed 1st July 1896.)

Nundo Lal Haldar, sanitary inspector of the port of Calcutta, 25, Anund Khan's Lane, Baniatolla Street, Calcutta, for a sulphur incinerator or fumigator. (Specification filed 26th June 1896.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

William Alfred Gibbs, of Gilwell Park, Seward-Stone, in the county of Eassex, England, for improvements in and connected with furnaces and apparatus for the production of hot air for drying and other purposes. (From 11th July 1896 to 10th July 1897.)

Charles Cheers Wakefield, manager, of 51, Russian Drive, Stoneycroft, near Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, England, for improvements in sight feed lubricators. (From 10th July 1896 to 9th July 1897.)

The Sampan patent railway sleeper and steel plant syndicate, limited, manufacturers, of Stalybridge, in the county of Chester, England, for improvements in the permanent way of railways. (From 2nd June 1896 to 1st June 1897.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

Kenneth Thomas Sutherland's invention for improvements in the treatment of fibres and fibrous materials, made of China grass, flax, hemp, and like fibres by which means such can be more easily cleansed and bleached. (Specification filed 30th March 1892.)

George Ross McKenzie's invention for improvements in the manufacture of cement, for joining wood, stone, and other materials. (Specification filed 29th March 1892.)

Frank Joseph Agabeg's invention of an improved portable or fixed rotary electric fan. (Specification filed 29th March 1892.)

Carl Vogel's invention for improvements in and connected with automatically indicating or recording targets. (Specification filed 31st March 1892.)

Messrs. E. O. Moser & Co.'s invention for improvements in and connected with the process of extracting cocoa or rendering it soluble for the preparation of soluble cacoa or the manufacture of cocoa powder, chocolate, and the like preparations. (Specification filed 31st March 1892.)

Siegmund Orbach's invention for improvements in velocipides. (Specification filed 31st March 1892.)

Peter Gendron's invention of a tire-punching machine. Specification filed 21st March 1892.)

John Dennis Youny and Henry Burgess Young's invention for improvements in oil lamps. (Specification filed 29th March 1892.)

William Walker Fyfe's invention for improvements in amalgamating apparatus for crushed ores and like reduced bodies, (Specification filed 31st March 1892.)

Jean Baptiste Jeansoulin and Gustave Oser's invention for improvements in treating or decorticating ramie and similar fibres and in machines therefor. (Specification filed 31st March 1892.)

Samuel Herbert Brooks and George Shaw's invention for impovements in the arrangement and combination of gearing which is applicable to slubbing, intermediate and roving frames for preparing fibrous materials. (Specification filed 31st March 1892.)

Charles William Pinkney's invention for improvements in and connected with engines operating by gas generated from petroleum or other liquid hydrocarbon. (Specification filed 28th March 1892.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Avoca, 904 tons, Captain J E Davison, cleared yesterday for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line s s Alecto, 2,341 tons, Captain H Wing, cleared yesterday for Hull via Karachee, with the same bottom and general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Moshtari, 1,110 tons, Captain A Clark, cleared yesterday for Jedda, with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain R J Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, (27th June) with a general cargo and timber, and 33 Company's extra crew.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Chilka (s)	Phillips	Moulmein, June 27.
	R. I. M. S. Canning	Rose	Suakin, June 29.
	Naseri (s)	Raffin	Zanzibar, &c.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Pachumba (s)	Rickford	Karachi.
	Alecto (s)	Wing	Hull via Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Avoca, Davison, for Mauritius,
" Moshtari, Clark, for Jedda, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Wereeth Hall, for Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
" Setos, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Crescent, for Delagoa Bay and Natal.
" Dumra, for Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Hispania s—18 bales wool, and 87 bales goat hair, Suleman Moorjee Sakar; 33 bales wool, Reysee Amerchund; 10 bales cotton waste, Ralph Douse and Sons; 150 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers; 22 bales wool, Bhawan Hurbhum; 72 bales wool, Canji Khatow.
FOR LONDON.
Caledonia s—3,999 cwt castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 258 cwt dry ginger, Peraj Megjee; 185 cwt coir yarn, 90 cwt black pepper, and 39 cwt dry ginger, Govindji Arjoon; 1 bale woollen carpets, Glade and Co; 101 cwt millet, A Blascheck and Co; 314 cwt coir yarn, Jeraj Laljee.
FOR ANTWERP.
Sonneberg s—1,050 cwt myrabollams, Isaac Wright and Co; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 161 bales hemp, Purshotam Bhimjee.
FOR HAMBURG.
Hochheimer s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 cwt gum, Baur and Krause; 2 bales woollen carpets, and 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 53 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 240 cwt coir yarn, Runchordas Khetsey and Co.
Sonneberg s—19 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co.
FOR GENOA.
Giava s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
FOR HAVRE.
Astrakhan s—600 cwt buffalo horns, Bundally Esmail; 4,002 cwt rapeseed, Isaac Wright and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Hispania s—999 cwt groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.
Caledonia s—4,000 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Brindisi s—140 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 62 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 125 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 12 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills Company; 100 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 1 bale twist, Tata and Co.
Medusa s—800 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Rosetta s—50 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Brindisi s—144 bales twist, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, Lyon and Co.
Medusa s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 225 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, N J Abraham.
FOR KOBE.
Rosetta s—75 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.
Brindisi s—234 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

ENGINEERING and Technical Students should study the "Practical Engineer." 2d. Weekly. Engineers should read the story of the next Naval War now appearing in the Practical Engineer. PRACTICAL Engineer. The cheapest and best engineering papers published. 6, Victoria Approach, Manchester.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	37	7	36	30	39	54	38	54
Tuesday, July 14	2	30	1	10	1	75	2	3
Total	39	37	37	40	41	29	40	57
Total fall to July 14, 1895	30	6	23	23	25	17	24	53
Total fall to July 14, 1894	40	33	28	64	29	60	27	64

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

KHANDALLA.

The Rainfall registered at Khandalla up to the 11th July is as follows :—

	In.	cts.
July 5th	3	65
" 6th	1	50
" 7th	0	86
" 8th	0	86
" 9th	0	86
" 10th	0	53
" 11th	0	30
	8	56
Previously registered	57	7
Total	65	63

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE return of rainfall at the following Stations up to week ending Friday, 10th July 1896 :—

	In.	Ct.		In.	Ct.
Jubbulpore	19	12	Nasik	6	40
Raver	5	27	Deolali	8	45
Nimbora	4	60	Ghoti	35	32
Bhadli	3	46	Nargaon	4	41
Jalgaon	4	42	Warangaon	5	11
Sirsoli	4	50	Hotgi	6	1
Mhasawad	7	47	Mohol	4	20
Maheji	7	65	Madha	3	88
Pachora	6	31	Barsi Road	7	80
Kajgaon	5	61	Kem	4	13
Naydongri	7	90	Jeur	4	26
Chalisgaon	9	40	Pomalwari	3	54
Nandgaon	9	12	Diksal	5	21
Manmar	6	22	Lonauli	61	93
Lasalgaon	3	91	Dhond	6	86½
Khervadi	10	51	Talegaon	13	64

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 14TH OF JULY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June, to date.	Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·553	S	3	99·2	77·9	87	0·07	5·86	—2·87
Agra	29·516	SE	4	99·0	78·7	87	1·33	4·16	—4·05
Cawnpore	29·544	ESE	6	100·9	82·1	82	0·05	4·52	...
Allahabad	29·501	ENE	11	95·6	82·3	82	...	7·32	—3·55
Jhansi	29·499	E	3	89·1	76·7	87	1·90	11·70	—0·47
Jacobabad	29·473	SSE	7	107·4	85·0	50	...	1·30	+0·72
Karachi	29·507	WSW	8	93·8	83·0	81	...	7·29	+5·22
Jeypore	29·553	NNW	5	103·1	81·9	76	...	4·35	—2·48
Ajmere	29·555	NE	2	96·4	83·0	73	...	10·78	+4·90
Deesa	29·534	WNW	8	97·8	83·0	71	...	9·42	+2·20
Ahmedabad	29·528	NW	2	98·7	81·8	76	0·02	6·74	...
Bhuj	29·528	W	13	94·5	79·9	73	...	6·57	+1·73
Rajkot	29·516	WNW	9	99·9	78·1	75	0·04	12·22	+0·86
Veraval	29·553	W	16	87·1	82·2	81	...	10·22	...
Neemuch	29·518	WNW	8	94·8	73·6	76	0·09	11·02	+2·84
Indore	29·520	N	6	91·2	78·1	85	...	5·95	—4·75
Saugor	29·478	NE	8	83·2	77·1	89	0·21	13·24	—0·92
Jubbulpore	29·451	ENE	2	90·9	78·6	72	...	23·23	+5·48
Hoshangabad	29·461	E	2	87·6	78·6	83	0·32	12·02	—3·16
Khandwa	29·508	NW	11	96·7	78·1	91	0·69	9·02	—1·10
Raipur	29·402	NE	7	89·8	76·6	78	0·02	15·96	+0·04
Nagpur	29·440	ENE	6	90·3	79·6	[illegible]	0·03	14·56	—1·95
Amraoti	29·455	N	7	92·7	77·8	74	...	12·05	+0·31
Akola	29·479	WNW	12	97·4	77·8	83	...	6·94	—3·75
Surat	29·549	SW	L	88·6	81·1	87	...	10·28	—8·83
Malegaon	29·546	W	8	93·9	74·1	86	0·90	7·29	—0·08
Bombay	29·590	W	14	82·9	78·2	91	1·20	40·52	+5·08
Poona	29·627	W	16	80·1	70·4	91	0·12	7·15	—0·87
Ahmednagar	29·587	NW	9	87·4	71·4	93	0·52	9·27	...
Aurangabad	29·599	WNW	5	89·7	71·2	93	2·91	12·87	—
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	29·628	WSW	15	81·5	78·9	91	1·29	28·49	—21·13
Belgaum	29·662	WSW	15	72·2	67·8	95	0·86	20·84	[illegible]
Goa	29·675	NW	21	83·6	79·4	91	0·31	31·48	...
Karwar	29·684	SW	10	84·2	75·5	82	1·06	41·34	—16·58
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	29·751	WNW	12	81·2	75·0	88	0·24	50·76	+3·71
Cochin	29·780	WSW	F	83·2	76·1	85	0·25	42·38	+3·17
Bangalore	29·712	WSW	18	79·2	65·8	93	0·07	2·58	—3·10
Secunderabad	29·516	W	18	90·6	70·9	86	1·60	6·68	—1·39
Masulipatam	29·532	WNW	17	78·9	74·1	87	2·25	7·83	—0·43
Bellary	29·626	WSW	11	81·7	71·7	71	0·53	1·36	—1·21
Cuddapah	29·626	NW	M	85·5	73·2	89	0·27	4·63	—1·32
Madras	29·635	W	11	96·5	83·0	65	...	1·78	—2·05
Coimbatore	29·714	W	10	86·4	70·8	87	0·56	4·73	+2·78
Trichinopoly	29·676	W	18	95·0	80·3	52	...	0·46	—1·87
Negapatam	29·700	W	15	102·1	81·9	51	...	4·35	—1·33
Colombo	29·796	WSW	10	87·0	79·0	85	...	8·39	+1·89
Aden	29·651	Calm	20	93·8	84·8	64	...	...	—0·01

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J J H=1·96 (38·39); G T H=1·10 (37·40); St G H=1·07 (39·53); C P=1·20 (40·52).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Berar, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, Central India and at Jhansi, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest at and in the neighbourhood of Nagpur and Raipur, and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are cyclonic in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency, and are very variable in other places. The force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 32 miles an hour at Secunderabad, 26 at Bombay and Trichinopoly, and 16 at Akola and Karwar. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of its normal in Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, and at Khandwa, Agra, Delhi, Malegaon, Secunderabad, and Negapatam, and the minimum in large excess in Rajputana and at Deesa and Indore. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary and Cuddapah, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Aurangabad (2·91") and Masulipatam (2·25"), over an inch at Jhansi (1·90"), Secunderabad (1·60"), Agra, (1·33"), Ratnagiri (1·29"), Bombay (1·20") and Karwar (1·06"), and light to moderate showers at Saugor, Malegaon, Amednagar Poona, Belgaum, Goa, Calicut, Cochin, Bellary, and Cuddapah. The unsettled weather conditions which appeared to exist to the east-north-eastwards of Masulipatam have moved westwards, and the isobars and isabnormals indicate the existance of a small but well defined depression, whose centre lies a little to the east-north-eastwards of Musulipatam. It affects the weather all over the country lying to the south of Latitude 26° and conditions are favourable for rain. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Bombay and Cochin is about normal, and rain is to be expected. On and off the Coromandel Coast strong winds with gales are likely to blow. On and off the West Coast between Veraval and Cochin fresh to strong squally winds are also to be expected. The monsoon gradient to the north of Mangalore up to Bombay is likely to become steeper and moderately heavy rain is probable.

The s s Setos left Zanzibar on the 2nd July and reports having experienced up to Latitude 6° 35' N., Longitude 51° 57' E., at noon on the 6th moderate to gentle southerly and south-easterly winds, partially cloudy weather and a moderate sea; to Latitude 9° N., Longitude 56° E., at 8 p. m. on the 7th fresh to strong monsoon, high south-west sea and swell and blue sky; to Latitude 18° N., Longitude 71° E., at 8 a. m. on the 12th moderate monsoon, occasionaly becoming fresh, moderate to high south-west sea and swell and cloudy weather; to arrival in Port at about 11 a.m. on the 13th light to heavy rain, fresh to light monsoon and hazy weather.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

PROSPECTS OF HEAVY RAIN.

SIMLA, JULY 14.

Tuesday:—Pressure has given way generally but the changes are complicated. The depression off the Circars yesterday is now apparently crossing the Coast. Pressure has decreased rapidly in Berar and a depression has formed in that area. The double disturbance in the north of the Peninsula has given disturbed weather over the greater part of the Peninsula. Rain has fallen in larger amounts on the West Coast and winds have increased considerably in the Konkan. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in the Circars and the Deccan and light rain in the Central Provinces and Central India. Light to moderate rain has also been received in Burma and Bengal. Easterly winds have extended into South-East Punjab, light to moderate showers, local in character, have fallen in parts of the North-West Provinces and South-East Punjab and heavy rain in the adjacent hills, Jhansi reports two inches; Agra, one; Chakrata three; Simla, Mussoorie and Ranikhet each two. Showery weather will probably continue during the next 24 hours in the Gangetic Plain and moderate to heavy rainfall over north and centre of the Peninsula.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 14.

AN advance of 1-8th per cent. was established in the price of Consols on London yesterday at 113¼; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 120¼. Three and a half per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8th per cent. lower, at £64¼. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at £31 7-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 1-8 cent cheaper at 68¾ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4·88 dollars. About £300,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The Indian Council allotted a lakh of Bills on Calcutta at 1s. 2 5-32d., the rate previously obtained. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in Bombay on Calcutta remained at 1s. 2d. per rupee. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered, at 102; Paris Exchange on London was a shade easier, at fcs. 25·16.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 35s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, tone of the market dull; Brown Rapeseed at 31½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, same shipment, same ports, market dull; and Linseed at 32s. per 416 lbs., sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market easier.

A further decline of 1-16d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday at 3 29-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 3-32d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 25-32d. for July deliveries, and 3 31-64d. for November-December. Surats were 1-32d. lower. The market closed easier, Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet, the day's Sales summing up 10,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton, receded 3-16 cents per lb., to 7 3-16; while Futures for September were 16 points lower at 6·31 cents; and for December 14 points, at 6·32 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

In presence of the above advices, but little business has been reported in our local Cotton market to-day, and the feeling has become quiet, though prices are still unchanged. Shippers have bought 300 Julgam, at Rs. 168; and 150 Dharwar, at Rs. 190; while the mills have taken 400 Barsee at Rs. 190; and 100 Wurdha at Rs. 184 per candy.

WHEAT.—Business for export in this market has continued to be upon a small scale to-day; but the feeling has been steady, and prices have advanced half-an anna per cwt. to our quotations, say:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
White Pessy 91 per cent. ...	4	9	6	per cwt.
Do. 85 ,, ...	4	8	6	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	4	11	0	,,
Red Delhi........	4	7	0	,,
Hard Yellow	4	5	0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	4	6	6	,,
Hard Red........	3	13	6	,,

SEEDS have been dull in tone, with a small business passing for shippers' account, and prices of *Linseed* are one anna per cwt. lower, closing rates this evening being as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	
Linseed	8	9	6	to	8	11	6	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat ...	7	4	0	to	7	5	0	,,
Do. do. Cawnpore ...	7	0	0					
Do. Red do. ...	6	3	0	to	6	5	0	,,
Gingelly, White	42	0	0	to	43	0	0	candy.
Do. Mixed	37	8	0	to	40	8	0	,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,136 bales.
Wheat	1,401 cwts.
Linseed........	3,413 ,,
Rapeseed........	5,359 ,,
Poppyseed	1,000 ,,
Groundnuts........	1,249 ,,
Castorseed	1,887 ,,
Rice	2,462 ,,

FREIGHTS.—The Werneth Hall (s) has been fixed for Liverpool via Genoa and Marseilles with about 3,000 tons cargo, at about 6s. per ton. The market is very quiet.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 2 1-8d. for Bank media of remittance, and at 1s. 2 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A large business on the part of the Bazaar has been reported; but rates have remained unchanged and close steady, as they opened, say:—

Bank Bills on Demand......	1s. 2 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 1-8d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 5-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 7-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1·49½	

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 109 1-8 for cash, and 108 15-16 for this month's settlement, and remained all day at these rates, supported by a steady market, and closed on the same level.

SHARES.—There has been a moderate business doing in this market to-day in the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip with prices mostly tending in sellers' favour as per our revised quotations. Bombay-Burmah Trading have advanced Rs. 35, in the 2nd issue and Rs. 25, in the first, and Marcks and Co. Rs. 4. Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, have advanced Rs. 5.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera........	3 3-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	113¼
3 per cent. Rentes........	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan........	120¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 1-4
Bar Silver	31 7-16.

The sum of about £300,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, JULY 13.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara, left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 13.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Britannia, arrived here yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru, left Singapore for Colombo, on the 13th instant,

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, noon, 15th instant.

Telegrams for San Jose and places beyond in Guatemala are subject to scrutiny.

Cable Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted.

Communication between Bissao and Bolamo, interrupted.

Noumea Brisbane Cable, interrupted. This cuts off new Caledonia.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British Frontier, between Tali and Yunnan.

Amoor route, interrupted between Blagowestchensk and Ekarserino Nikolsk.

Aden route to South Africa, interrupted between Lorenco Marques and Durban. Telegrams for Durban and places South should be accepted by Lisbon St. Vincent.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th June, 1896 on 141·38 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,500	23,000	20	25,520
Or per mile of Ry. (Mean miles 137·62).	18	163	...	181
For previous 24 weeks of half-year..	83,530	6,80,678	1,810	7,66,018
Total for 25 weeks...	86,030	7,03,678	1,830	7,91,538
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,898	19,019	77	21,994
Per mile of Ry. do.	25	164	1	190
Total to corresponding date do.	73,282	5,97,584	1,541	6,72,407

Increase for the week ....Rs. 2,526
Ditto to date .... ,, 1,19,131

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

IN MEMORIAM.

IN ever loving memory of JAMES SCORGIE, who died at Poona Villa, Aberdeen, Scotland, on the 15th July, 1895.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1896.

FRENCH administration in Algeria and the methods by which it deals with problems in many respects resembling those which confront British administrators in India, is the subject of an able and comprehensive paper in the July number of the *Calcutta Review*. The name of the writer is withheld, but it is evident that he is familiar with the details of Indian administration, and has brought to his study of the French efforts to govern Algeria the administrative experience obtained in this country. The French dependency in Northern Africa is in area thirty-five thousand square miles larger than the Punjab—Algeria covering 184,000 and the land of the Five Rivers 149,000 miles. But the population of the former is only four millions and a-half, while that of the latter is twenty-five millions. The odd half-million is made up of European colonists, of whom rather more than two hundred and fifty thousand are French, the rest being chiefly Spaniards and Italians. The Government has planted the French colonists with no little trouble and expense throughout the country, in order that they may, with the help of other European settlers whom they will assimilate, create a French race which will civilise and absorb the natives, and make Algeria a part of France. The confidence with which the eventual success of this policy of assimilation and absorption is taken for granted may well take away the breath of the Anglo-Indian observer, but the writer owns that there are circumstances which make the anticipation less chimerical than it seems. The French statesmen who find encouragement in the success with which the Romans Latinised Mauritania and Numilia, two thousand years before steam navigation, railways, or the telegraph abridged distances, are not altogether fools. The Romans, however, had a great advantage over their modern disciples in having lived before that "small octavo volume," the Koran, was sent down from Heaven to complicate such problems. French administrators who have no religious prejudices, and are not hampered by the interference of religious societies assembled in a Parisian Exeter Hall, confess that in that volume the course of Western civilization has a very formidable obstacle, which it is very difficult indeed to circumvent, and impossible to ignore. The right of the Mohomedan religion to a place in the Budget is impartially recognised in common with that of Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, but when it comes to the apportionment of the grant available, the Mohomedan population of nearly four millions receive less than a quarter-million of francs, while the half-million Catholics receive nearly a million francs, the ten thousand Protestants nearly a hundred thousand francs, and ten thousand Jews over twenty-five thousand francs. The £25,000 a year doled out to the Mahomedan population, seems to its recipients to be a mockery and an insult, seeing that the whole of their religious endowments have been confiscated by the Government and appropriated to secular uses. They do not understand that the sacred principle of equality required, that religious endowments having been confiscated in France, they must also be confiscated in French Africa. The practical effect of the impoverishment of the mosques is that the Mollahs, whose teaching under the peaceful surroundings in the towns and under the eye of the authority is unexceptionable, find that to get a living they must go out into the wilderness and declaim against the infidel and work miracles at the tombs of Saints. There is also another resource: religious orders can be organised, having their heard-quarters in Morocco and Tripoli, whose members can promise the faithful that when the destined hour arrives the deliverer will bring mighty forces from afar and drive the Kafir into the sea. And then! Why, then the usurer, the hated Jew, who has got all the cultivators in his books and much of their land into his clutches, will be delivered into their hands by the Allah, the Merciful, the Compassionate.

The French administrators in Algeria are as much preoccupied with the indebtedness of the cultivators, and their expulsion from the land of their fathers, as the Government of India. Very similar remedies have been proposed, but their application seems to have been postponed to try the efficacy of banks that lend money on good security at 10 or 12 per cent. The Arab prefers to pay the Maltese or Semitic money-lender thirty per cent., knowing that, if he should fail to pay the bank to the day, he will be sold up and ruined outright, while the usurer will always give him a respite on payment of an extra commission, so long as he has anything left. In Algeria, as in British India, usury flourished before the advent of the European. But the precision and rigidity of the imported legal procedure has put into the hands of the money-lenders weapons of oppression before unknown. This error is being retrieved in India by special legislation; similar remedies will have to be applied in French Africa to avert the expropriation of a fine cultivating class who will be compelled to take to brigandage for a living. A serious political danger lurks in this evil. There is a tendency to borrow without stint, and add loan to loan in the belief that the expulsion of the French will wipe out all liability and restore the forfeited lands to their rightful owners, without further trouble. The temptation to try and hasten the day of deliverance might easily become too strong to be resisted. The cancre of hopeless indebtedness does not seem to affect the European colonists, who have brought with them the French talent for frugality. The colonists represent all classes; including farmers, artisans, shop-keepers, manufactures, lawyers, surveyors, schoolmasters. The climate permits of European labour being employed in the cultivation of the soil, the difference between the needs of Native and European not being so great as in India. The French artisan can live and flourish on wages only half again more than those paid to the Arab. The cost of living is far greater in Algeria than in India, and there is less difference between the food of the Arab and that of the European workman than obtains in this country.

The system upon which the colonisation—very thorough in many respects—has been effected, varies in different places, but is generally as follows: The State selects from its own lands, or purchases from the Arabs an area sufficient to support a group of French families, any number from forty to four hundred. Each family will get about seventy-five acres; plans are made marking out the several lots, the roads, gardens, and the like. Roads are constructed, town halls, schools, wash-houses, churches, a water-supply, all are provided. The lots are then granted free to their colonists selected by the *maire* of their commune, and the prefect, who have to be satisfied that they have the necessary qualifications and some capital. If they fulfil the conditions which prescribe that they shall settle on the land and work it for some years, or build on and improve it, they each receive the freehold. After many disappointments, this plan is now working fairly well. The Government sell lots of 250 acres to farmers, mostly from the south of France, who cultivate them without actually severing their connection with their old homes. Private capitalists and companies have also taken up a good deal of land, some of which is sub-let to Arabs, the rent being transmitted to France. The bulk of the land has, however, been planted by the small farmers, to whom free grants have been given. They are followed by traders and others, the result being that the French element in the colony is greatly strengthend, and civilization penetrates into the recesses of the country. While the dark tents or half-thatched hovels of the native population, the writer tells us, pass unnoticed, the eye is attracted everywhere by the bright clean houses of the colonists as they rise out of the vast plains and plateaus, or on the ranges of the mountains. The French villages or the French auberge comes constantly into view; the labourers on the splendid high roads, as well as the employes on the railways, are nearly all French. The towns of any importance have a French garrison. All this has for its object the ultimate assimilation of the native population by the French settlers, so that the region may become a new province added to France. The colonists and the Arabs do not manifest any antipathy. They take coffee together, and sit together in the trains and omnibuses. But there have been only seventeen mixed marriages in six years. France is so near that the womenfolk follow the men of their family at once. There are no signs of a half-caste race. The French schools are open to the sons of Arabs, who are pressed to send their children to receive a French education. But few can be induced to attend. To the Arab, schooling means the teaching of religion and the reading of the Koran. He may be told that the teaching is purely secular; but if his son be not taught Christianity he will not be taught to read the Koran. Arabic is not taught in the French schools, nor in any schools subsidised by the State—a great mistake, for the teaching falls into the hands of ignorant fanatics. This fault will probably be amended, for it has attracted attention. The colonists inveigh against the stupidity of people in Paris, who think of changing the nature of the Arab by giving him a French education. As they graphically put it, "Boil a Frenchman and an Arab in the same pot, and you will have two different soups!" This pregnant saying would probably express the Arab view quite as well as that of the French colonist, whose official mission is to leaven him with the higher civilisation.

THE question of the extent to which residence in India affects the prospects of duration of life amongst Europeans, is one of perennial interest to Anglo-Indians, and hence there was good reason for the order passed by the Government of Lord Harris in August 1894, that in the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner the births and deaths among Europeans and Eurasians should be separately detailed. Accordingly in the report for 1895, just issued, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Clarkson devotes the opening part of the section on "General Population and Vital Statistics" to this subject. The European civil population in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of cantonments in quasi-foreign territory, was 18,486 persons when the census of 1891 was taken, and it is not likely that there has since been any material change. During last year, 191 males and 167 females were born, and 219 males and 138 females died. This gives a birth-rate of 19·37 per mille., and a death-rate of 19·31. As these figures do not take into account the mortality amongst the men of British regiments stationed in the Presidency, they leave an open door, which the Commissioner has failed to enter, for some interesting deductions to be drawn. No comparison is made in the report between this death-rate and those of previous years. But as previous reports do not give a separate classification for Europeans—the only distinction made being as to religions—such a comparision would have entailed a great deal of labour on the office staff. A few deductions might, however, have been made as to the difference between the figures for the Presiddency and those of European countries and cities. The first thing that would strike anyone while making such a comparision would be the very low ratio of births to deaths. During the year ending September 29 last the death-rate in London was 19·5—a figure only a few points below the rate amongst Europeans in this Presidency—while the birth-rate was 31·0. In the thirty-five other large towns in the United Kingdom, of which a special record is given in the Registrar-General's returns, the same natural excess of births over deaths was observable in almost every case. Thus Brighton had 28·1 births to 18·3 deaths, Wolverhampton 35·4 to 23·5, Birmingham, 32·7 to 19·4, and so on. The only one of these towns where the figures approximate is Dublin, and even there the births preponderate, being 29·0 to 2·8 deaths. In Paris, too, the capital of the country in which the stationary character of the population is so deplored, there were 24 births to every 21 deaths. The only large city in Europe where the ratio was reversed was Christiania, where the effect of the low death-rate of 17·6 on population was minimised by the still lower birth-rate of 13·4; but in all the others the excess ratio of births over deaths was well maintained. In regard to deaths, the Bombay Presidency has a record quite as favourable, and in many cases much more favourable than the sixty-two large towns included in these returns. The explanation for these features of the vital statistics as to Europeans in the Presidency is obvious enough to all who are familiar with Anglo-Indian life. The birth-rate is small, because by far the largest proportion of the men who come out to India are single, and even when they become Benedicts they have in many instances to send their wives to England to escape the ill-effects of the Indian climate. The death-rate compares favourably with that of city life in Europe, because, as a rule, only men of good constitution come out to expose themselves to the risks involved in living under a tropical sun; and after bearing the burden and heat of the day, they retire to the land of their birth to spend the evening of their lives. The picked few are chosen: the diseased, and those whose vitality has been undermined by a life of penury at Home do not come to India. Moreover, children are sent home to be educated at an early age, and invalids, upon the advice of their medical advisers, leave India, and in many cases die soon after reaching Home, or even when on the way there. We cordially agree with the author of "Bombay and Western India" that a European may live in India for years "and be as healthy and happy, and as well up in information, perhaps even more so, than if he had never quitted his native soil." But in considering the mortality statistics of Europeans of this Presidency, it would be absurd to ignore the considerations which account for their being *prima facie* more favourable than the corresponding statistics of most of the larger European towns.

THE backward state of primary education in the North-West Provinces shocked Sir Antony MacDonnell, when he left the Central Provinces to be Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West. The number of children at school in proportion to the population is lower than in any other part of India. The reply of the Director of Public Instruction to the remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor was, that progress was impossible without additional funds, but he admitted that possibly the system of management was in some respects at fault. In the orders of Government on the report, Sir Antony MacDonnell recognised the claims of primary vernacular education on the provincial funds, and expressed his intention of making some increase in the grant for that purpose. The state of the provincial finances has, however, not enabled him to do all that he would like in this respect. But he has managed to provide the sum of Rs. 75,000 this year, and the money is now being distributed among district boards for expenditure on primary education in accordance with the Director's estimate of the respective needs of each district. These needs are, it seems, greatest in Oudh, and in the districts which formed the old Benares division. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that, though three months of the financial year will have elapsed before the boards are in possession of these special grants, they will endeavour to fully utilize them within the year. It is his intention, if financial conditions permit, not only to renew the grants now made in 1897-98, but to augment them, and he believes that the result will be satisfactory. Indigenous schools, which have been fast disappearing, are to be encouraged, and private enterprise in the field of primary education will hereafter receive the countenance and support of his Honour. The objection of the agriculturist is that the long hours of the State Primary schools deprive him entirely of the services of his children and afterwards unfit them for outdoor work; but this is to be overcome, as his Honour is for a simpler curriculum and shorter hours, and the aided schools are to provide these.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Carthage, with the mails of the 3rd instant, left Aden for Bombay, at 5 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive, at day-light, on Sunday.

AFTER braving the heavy rain that swept over the city at sunset, the audience which assembled at the Novelty Theatre, last evening, to see the effects produced by the cinematographe was doomed to disappointment. To those present who had seen the views at Watson's Hotel, it was evident from the first that something was wrong, as the photographs came up very dimly and uncertainly. After two views had been shown, Mr. Soundy came forward and explained that owing to the damp having got into the instrument it was impossible to proceed further with the exhibition that evening. He expressed the regret of the exhibitors, and informed the audience that they could either have the money returned at the door or could come again another evening. Most of those present preferred to take the former course, but everyone left in a good temper, and were ready to condole rather than blame the unfortunate exhibitors in their experience of the effect of the Indian monsoon on scientific instruments.

THE passengers by the R. I. M. S. Canning, which arrived yesterday from Suakin, were:—Lieutenant B. F. B. Stuart, 1st Worcester Regt., one school-mistress and child, three clerks, Commissariat Department, two women, two European details, one Native officer, nine Native details, one wife, and two children, and eight followers. During the voyage she experienced strong monsoon. She has entered the Prince's Dock.

A STRONG revival in the kerosine industry in Echigo province, Japan, is reported. It appears that the Meiyei Kerosine Company distributed to its shareholders a dividend of 8 *yen* per share for the half-year ended in March. The sum paid up on each share is 10·40 *yen*, so that this dividend represents 153·8 per cent. annually.

THE Government Resolution on the Forest Department in Burma testifies to another year of progress and good work in 1894-95. A net increase of 1,039 miles was made in reservation. The gross and net revenue showed a decrease of Rs. 3,48,000 and Rs. 4,06,000 respectively over last year's figures, but exceeded the average of the last five years by 4¼ lakhs and two lakhs respectively. The good service of the forest officers is cordially acknowledged.

A BITTER cry reached me the other day, says "Labby" in *Truth*, from a resident in South Kensington over the lamentable spectacle presented by the various Museum buildings in their present unfinished condition. It seems unnecessary to enlarge on the subject. Every self-respecting Englishman who pays a visit to the South Kensington collections must blush for the premises in which these various treasures are housed year after year. In the smallest and poorest of European States one could find nothing to equal it. It is only the richest nation in the world, with a surplus revenue to the amount of six millions in a year, that makes such a public exhibition of meanness. But what is the use of talking? Are there not landlords to be paid out of the public Exchequer for Party services, Church schools to receive their doles, and half a dozen other greedy interests to be satisfied, and what matter a few eyesores more or less in the capital of the Empire by comparison with these?

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Surg.-Lieut.-Col. John MacGregor, M.D., Indian Medical Service, son of the late Mr. John MacGregor, Stornoway, Ross-shire, and Mabel Phœbe Annie Mary, elder daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Hyde-Parrish, and niece of Mr. Coulson Douglas-Parrish, of Frizlands, Essex.

THE total national debt of China now stands, or will soon stand, at about 40,000,000*l*. Though (says Consul-General Sir N. Hannen) this is a mere bagatelle as compared with the potential wealth of the country, it is a good deal for China under the present system of Goverment. The demand on the national exchequer for interest and sinking fund combined cannot be less than 15,000,000 or 16,000,000 taels per annum, and though the customs is amply sufficient to meet that, it allows very little over as free revenue to the Govenment. The extra drain on the exchequer thus entailed must before long involve additional taxation in some form or other, and the particular form in which it is imposed is a matter of the utmost consequence to China and to foreign trade.

IT is supposed that of the gold coins now in circulation a small proportion only bear an earlier date than 1870—less that five half-sovereign in a hundred are of earlier date, and only about eleven sovereigns in every hundred. It has been suggested that a convenient way of keeping up the quality of the currency and so completing the reform of the coinage begun by the calling in of light money would be to call in all the gold coins bearing an earlier date than 1870; but in view of the smallness of the number of such coins in circulation the Deputy Master of the Mint does not think this operation necessary. He is further opposed to calling these coins in because the identification of the date of issue on coins would often occasion the gravest difficulties and disputes.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DISQUIETING SITUATION IN MATABELELAND.

THE REBELLION SPREADING SOUTHWARDS.

LONDON, JULY 14.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphs from Buluwayo that the situation is very disquieting, and that the rebellion seems to be extending southwards.

Several Impis threaten the Tati road between Buluwayo and Bechuanaland, and it is feared that the Makalakas will join the Matabeles.

THE GOVERNMENT AGAIN CAVES IN.

The Government has withdrawn its own amendments to the Irish Land Bill, owing to the protest of Mr. T. W. Russell, the member for South Tyrone.

The papers, in discussing the matter, deplore this fresh example of vacillation on the part of the Ministry.

THE PROPOSED RELIEF FOR DISTRESSED CHRISTIANS AND MUSSALMANS IN CRETE.

It was arranged, with the sanction of the Sultan, that the British Consul and the Senior British Naval Officer should distribute relief to the distressed Christians and Mussalmans in Crete, but a letter from Lord Salisbury to the subscribers to the Relief Fund informs them, that the proposal has been dropped owing to the objections raised by Germany, Russia, France, Austria, and Italy, who fear that such British action would be liable to misinterpretation.

CHOLERA IN EGYPT DECREASING.

Latest advices state that the cholera in Egypt is decreasing, and that there have been no fresh cases among the British troops.

LI HUNG CHANG.

Li Hung Chang has arrived in Paris.

DEMOCRATS AND CHICAGO CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, JULY 13.

A number of influential Democrats, alarmed at the decision of the Chicago Convention, are rallying Mr. McKinley, who now declares that he is strongly in favour of gold.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, with the mails of the 3rd instant, left here for Bombay, at 5 a.m., to-day.

THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 14.

The Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior was entertained by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, yesterday evening.

The Viceroy gives an evening party in his honour a Thursday next.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. C. Bayley, Officiating Superintendent in the Thaggie and Dacoity Department, proceeds shortly on leave.

Mr. Henderson, Government Advocate, the Punjab, left Simla, yesterday morning, for Europe

With regard to the Yussufuddin case, he will argue the case before the Privy Council entirely at his own cost.

THE EQUIPMENT OF MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY.

A Committee has been formed to discuss the question of equipments of Mountain Artillery Batteries. Lieutenant-Colonel Aitkin presides over he Committee, which will consist of Lieutenant-olonel Dacres Cunningham, Captains Burton, H rier, and J. F. Browne.

MUNSHI ABDUL KARIM.

Munshi Abdul Karim, Indian Secretary to Her ajesty, has returned via Delhi to Agra, after an tensive trip in Kashmir. He returns to England the autumn.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Colonel Melliss, Inspector-General of the Imperial rvice Troops, has extended his leave to England, d has decided to take two years' furlough in tober. Lieutenant-Colonel Tait, who officiates ing his absence, proceeds on privilege leave nediately; Captain Cookson taking his place until ther notice.

SIR GEORGE ROBERTSON.

Sir George Robertson has returned to Gilgit.

HE YEOT RAILWAY ACCIDENT CASE.

APPEAL REJECTED.

POONA, JULY 14.

The appeal of Wasudeo Khanderao, assistant tion-master at Yeot, who was sentenced by Mr. ndse, magistrate, came on for hearing, to-day, fore Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge.

Mr. Dravid, pleader for the accused, contended at instructions for the block system of train work- g by electric train signalling from station to tion have not the force of law so as to render any each of those rules an offence punishable under ction 101 of Railway Act, and that accused ving been guilty of breach of departmental le, only was liable, under section 47, sub-sec- ns 2, of the Railway Act, to a fine not exceeding . 50, or forfeiture of a month's pay.

The Sessions Judge held that the accused did com- it a breach of the rule prescribing the mode, hich was to ascertain that the whole train had rived, and that he did endanger the safety of the rsons of the mail train thereby, and that a breach the rules for the block system of train working nstituted breach of Rule 33 of the General Rules nder section 47 of Railway Act, and sanctioned the Governor-General-in-Council. Looking at e consequences which might have followed the ct of negligence of the accused, the Sessions Judge onfirmed the conviction and sentence, and rejected e appeal.

A COACHING CLERK SENTENCED FOR CHEATING.

Rowjee Bulwant, coaching clerk at Dicksal sta- ion, who was recently suspended for defalcations in he account of selling tickets, was sentenced to two nonths' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENT ON THE S.-M. RAILWAY.

An accident is reported to have occurred, early esterday morning, on the Southern Mahratta Rail- ay, at Belgaum, through the collision of two assenger trains at facing points of the station. For- unately, no one was killed, but one porter is njured, and damage done to the rolling stock.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—JULY 13.

10 p.m.	81·4

TUESDAY, JULY 14.

6 a.m.	80·6
10 a.m.	81·2
2 p.m.	80·1
4 p.m.	77·2

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 26.

ADVICES from Vienna show that the exportation of the so-called Levant thalers, or Maria Theresa silver dollars, from Trieste has continued extraordinarily active. The demand has been so important that it has been found impossible to complete the orders for the coins. The total quantity exported last year was 3,000,000 of the dollars; this year 6,000,000 are known to have been exported via Trieste within the first five months. It is probable, however, that these figures do not represent the total movement, as considerable quantities are sent by rail from Vienna to Naples, and there is also a movement through Trieste to Naples by Italian steamers, which apparently is not included in the Trieste returns. The movement has been stimulated, it is said, by the events in Erythrea. Considerable quantities of the dollars have also been purchased for the use of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition to the Soudan, to be forwarded from Suakim by caravans to the interior. The producing capacity of the Vienna Mint is being strained to the utmost. The "Pester Lloyd" calls attention to the noteworthy fact that the Maria Theresa silver dollars have maintained their currency in Africa although Austria has no African colonies. Both Turkey and Egypt, by actual prohibition in the one case and a high import duty (8 per cent.) in the other, have endeavoured to repress the currency of these dollars, but without success. The rupee in recent years seemed to be making headway by way of Zanzibar and Mozambique into the interior of Africa, but there can be little doubt that the closing of the Indian Mints to the free coinage of silver has checked this movement, and given an additional stimulus to the currency of the Austrian coin. France, Germany, and Italy have all endeavoured to supply silver coins to Africa, but so far as the East Coast, at least, is concerned, the Austrian coin continues to dominate the monetary circulation.

The other day the House of Lords gave judgment on a question of considerable importance to shareholders in limited companies. Arrangements are frequently made for shareholders who choose to pay all or part of the amount uncalled on their shares and to receive interest on the amount so paid. Such advances and the payment of interest thereon are, in fact, directly sanctioned by section 7 of Table A of the Companies Act, 1862. It was decided in the case of the Wakefield Rolling Stock Company in 1892 that these advances are repayable in a winding-up before any other capital, and there is no doubt that the interest is payable in priority to dividends on the capital paid up in the ordinary way. Doubts have, however, been expressed whether the interest could be paid if there were no profits, as it would then come out of capital. It has been clearly established by several cases in recent years that not only is it "ultra vires" for a company to apply capital in payment of dividends, but also that directors who wilfully pay dividends out of capital are personally liable to make good the amount. The point in doubt has now been settled by the House of Lords in the case of the Queensland Investment and Land Mortgage Company, which made no profit last year, but nevertheless paid 6 per cent. interest to a large number of shareholders who had advanced money uncalled on their shares. It was urged on behalf of the other shareholders that this was "ultra vires," and in effect amounted to a preferential dividend payable out of capital upon a certain proportion of the shares. The Lord Chancellor, however, who delivered the judgment of the House of Lords confirming the payment of the interest, said it was absurd to argue that what had been expressly sanctioned by the Legislature was "ultra vires." He declined to discuss what would be the result if directors sought to abuse their power under Table A, because it was admitted that the directors in the present case had acted "bona fide." But the posibilities of abuse which the decision seems to open out ought not to be overlooked by the reformers of company law.

The Statistical Department of the Board of Trade has just issued the annual report on British shipping in 1895. The total number of vessels that entered and cleared at British ports last year was 384,330, an increase on 1893 and a decrease on 1894 by 4,000 (roughly). It should, however, be noticed that, slight as this decrease on last year is, it is even less marked if we take the tonnage rather than the number of vessels. Among all British vessels (though not apparently among foreign vessels) the tonnage is becoming steadily heavier. Taking the percentage of the world's carrying trade that is done in British vessels, we find that it is still steadily on the increase. Within the last five years the percentage has risen from 72·12 to 72·87. Norway comes next with 6·64 per cent, and Germany third with 4·8. The proportion of the carrying trade that is done in German vessels has dropped fully 1 per cent. since 1891. Among the home ports, perhaps the most interesting feature of the statistics is the race that Cardiff and Liverpool are running for the second place. The total tonnage of vessels entered at Cardiff last year was 7,891,223, as compared with Liverpool's 8,695,049; and in the tonnage cleared Cardiff comes still nearer. In the foreign trade cleared Cardiff passes Liverpool by some 800,000 tons; but there is less inward and coasting trade than at Liverpool.

Several important reports have come to hand during the past week dealing with the condition of the cotton crop in America to June 1st, and the prospects as to character, extent, and yield which that condition justifies. Messrs. Neill Bros. in their circular, dated 16th inst., report the prevalence of extremely favourable weather, and that the accounts of the growing crop "could hardly be better." Mr. Henry Neill writes under date the 1st inst., saying that "if this goes on we should have the earliest crop on record,....... with the present outlook Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama will give sufficient new cotton in August to supply the market." Of course the many possible vicissitudes the plant has to undergo in the next three months may entirely change the present complexion. The "New York Commercial Chronicle's" annual report is given in the issue for June 6, and opens with the statement that seldom have they "been able to base their conclusions upon more substantial data." They estimate the increase in acreage at 12·9 per cent., and put down the actual number of acres under cotton cultivation at 2?,057,545, against 17,767,663 last year, and 20,107,000 in 1894. The disposition to produce more cotton has been general, the rate of increase varying from 11 (Louisiana alone going below that) to 35 per cent.; the reason given by the "Chronicle" for this unanimous move being the improved, or, to put it roughly, the cleared out state of market. When preparations for planting were being made in 1895 there was a larger visible supply of cotton than had ever been known; whereas in 1896 it was lower than it had been for five years, and prices were about 50 per cent. better than in 1895, averaging 7 7-8 cents against 5¼. The condition of the farmers was greatly improved, having been strengthened financially by the ready sale at a good price of last year's small crop economically produced, in consequence of which they declined inducements held out in some States by speculators who wished to restrict this year's planting to last year's acreage. The chief points established by the "Chronicle" are (1) that the acreage under cultivation is now nearly restored to what it was in 1894; (2) that the crop is better matured than has been the case for many seasons, the weather having been throughout exceptional, rain having fallen since 20th May in the only parts complaining of lack of moisture; (3) that the cultivation has been kept well in hand, and fertilizers, chiefly artificial, largely and successfully used; (4) that upon an all-round survey the condition of the plant is very promising, it is good in shape and strong "to resist its enemies." With such a start the finish should be a good crop.

In the report for the year 1895-6 of the Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland (of which Mr. Thomas Wardle, is the president) the Council report with gratification that the improvement in the demand for British goods referred to in the last report has been well maintained; the looms in Macclesfield and Coventry have been fully engaged, while the Glasgow manufacturers are able to report a similar satisfactory state of affairs. Encouraging reports have also been made from other silk centres. A decided improvement can be registered for the crape industry, the manufacturers in Braintree, Norwich, and Yarmouth being fully employed. Considerable improvement has also taken place in the throwing branch in consequence of the increased demand for British silkr. It is also stated that as a result of the action taken by the Association, in conjunction with the Lancashire and Cheshire Conference on Railway Rates and Charges, the proposed maximum rates and charges, which were doubled with the addition of terminal charges, have nearly all fallen back to their former level, and the advances made have been very small.

The London Press, with scarce an exception, in their news and comments about the monetary position in the United States, as affecting the Presidential election, seem to have become utterly befogged over the various expressions used to describe money: "hard money," "soft money," "honest money," "sound money," "free silver," "Bimetallism," a "50 cent dollar," a "gold standard," a "single gold standard," &c., &c. A very common error has been to confuse National Bimetallism (that is the mints of the United States alone open to gold and silver at a fixed ratio) with *International* Bimettallism (that is the mints of several of the leading countries open to both metals). Another stumbling block has been the phrase "honest money" which has been commonly interpreted by our Press to mean gold, nothing else. It is gratifying to find that *The Times*, which has sometimes been amongst the offenders, now recognises that "honest money" may be something other than gold. In a leader, published within the last few days, it declares that the Free Silver party are attacking not only the "gold standard" but "honest money," thereby admitting the Bimetallist contention that a silver dollar and a gold dollar, and a silver pound and a gold sovereign, are all equally "honest money," when placed upon a basis whereby the parity is maintained.

Short money is hardening up, as is customary at the end of the half-year, owing to the disposition of bankers and other large lenders of money to keep their balances well in hand. According to yesterday's Bank return, the "other" securities shewed an addition of £316,000, which indicates that previous to Wednesday night the market had been to the Bank for assistance, while yesterday a further moderate amount was obtained on both bills and stock for seven days at 2 per cent., and to-day, in connexion with the payments on the Stock Exchange, it is expected that further large sums will have to be obtained. To-morrow, however, some relief will be afforded by the release of upwards of a million and a quarter in connexion with the retirement of Government Treasury bills, and the present hardness of the market cannot continue long after the turn of the half-year, as on July 1, bankers will again be in a position to lend freely, besides which money will be released by the distribution of dividends, &c., various securities, including Indian railway debentures, Corporation Stocks, and Colonial Government Securities. Apart from the expansion in the note circulation usual at the turn of the quarter, there is little feature in this week's Bank of England return. The outflow of notes, however, has been on a smaller scale than it was a year ago, when the expansion was nearly three-quarters of a million, in contrast with under half a million shown in this week's return. The principal items of the statement continue to exhibit much larger totals than a year ago. The total reserve at just upon 39 millions is about 10 millions higher than a year ago, the coin and bullion at approximately 49 millions goes against a total of 38 millions, the other deposits stand at 52¼ millions against 37¼ millions, and the public deposits, at slightly over 13 millions, compared with a little more than 9 millions.

Mr. Robert Barclay, who visited India last cold weather, has published a second edition of a little book entitled "The Disturbance in the Standard of Value," of which the first edition appeared about two and a-half years ago. Much of the book has been rewritten, and about sixty pages of matter have been added, the author having dealt more fully than formerly with several points, such as the quantitative theory of money and the question of the restoration of the old monetary ratio between gold and silver, which have become more prominent in the monetary controversy since the first edition was published. Mr. Barclay aims at giving his readers clear views as to the special nature and functions of money. There can be no doubt that erroneous ideas regarding these are the chief causes of the failure of so many people to understand the merits of the currency controversy, and are at the base of much quite pointless argument by many persons who even publish pamphlets on the subject. Thus, the notion that legal-tender money is merely a commodity like all other commodities—long since explicity rejected by Locke—has probably blinded inquirers more than any other prevalent opinion. Mr. Barclay's book may be recommended as a readable introduction to the general principles and facts which must be mastered before the case for the dual standard can be even understood. Perhaps a real defect of the book is that, in aiming at simplicity of treatment, the author in one or two instances has not gone quite deep enough. Thus his exposition of the quantitative theory of money as applied to the silver question is correct as far as it goes, but it does not exhaustively explain the causes of the divergence between gold and silver and the fall of prices. It is broadly true, as Mr. Barclay contends, that the demonetisation of silver has diminished the world's stock of "full-powered" money, and has thus affected prices in accordance with the theory; but this simple statement does not clear away the difficulty of the inquirer who points out that the whole of the silver in circulation before the closing of the Mints against the white metal is still in circulation, and that not only is a very large proportion (the silver of the Latin Union, for instance) still circulating at the old par with gold, but that in the United States, under the Bland and Windom-Sherman Acts, there have been very large additions to the amount of silver practically doing the work of money, also at the old par with gold. To explain this anomaly a little more subtle analysis is necessary than Mr. Barclay has put before his readers.

Under the heading "War amongst the Cotton Kings," the Montreal "Trade Bulletin" again gives evidence of the "cutting" of prices by competing mill-owning companies in Canada. For some time past, it is stated, in certain of the cotton mills the prices of grey cotton shirtings and sheetings have been quietly "cut," and the Merchantse Manufacturing Company having discovered that for some unexplained reason orders from its regular customers were being placed elsewhere, found out that its competitors were selling below card prices, and issued a circular to the trade reducing prices about 5 per cent. It appears to have been supposed that a perfect understanding existed between the Canadian cotton manufacturers as to the prices to be charged to their customers under the protection of the tariff, but the recent secret underselling will, it is believed, prevent any further compact for the regulation of prices for some time to come. Hence there seems to be a prospect of internal competition in the Canadian cotton industry, which is expected to lessen the profits of the manufacturers considerably.

Writing on the German spinning industry a correspondent who is described as a leader expert writes to the "Cologne Gazette," a letter in which he says that although the spinning industry in Germany was more remunerative in 1894 and 1895 than in a long series of previous years, this fact was at least as much due to the timely upward movement of prices in the raw cotton market as to an improvement in the general economic position and a consequent increase in the buying power of the people. For this reason the higher dividends declared by certain joint stock undertakings in the cotton industry, which, for the most part carried on weaving as well as spinning, ought not to be made so much of. The great increase of spindles in England, Alsace, and South Germany, and the fact that they are not being increased in the Gladbach district, leave no room for doubt, it is contended, that, in the absence of lucky changes in the raw cotton market, the German spinning companies can look forward to only very modest returns for the current year.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES IN INDIA.

UNDER the somewhat too commercial title of the "Indian Travelling Trading Company" a society has been formed for the purpose of encouraging indigenous arts and manufactures by holding exhibitions in all the principal towns throughout the Empire. The company also proposes to encourage as far as possible a knowledge of Indian arts and manufactures in Europe and abroad by exporting carved furniture, Cutch and Delhi silver work, rich silk pieces, copper and brass vessels of choice artistic designs and makes, Cashmere shawls, Dacca mulls, embroidered sarees, jewellery, and other Indian productions. At the places where the exhibitions are to be held free instruction will be imparted to silversmiths, goldsmiths, carpenters, potters, and other craftsmen in the use of time-saving machinery for their work. It is proposed to establish at no distant date "Schools of Art and Industry" throughout India, where all persons desirous of taking instructions in the multifarious arts and handicrafts will be made to learn them at a nominal cost, to the immeasurable advantage of the Indian artisans. They will also be taught the use and manufacture of various implements and tools of art and agriculture on scientific principles.

The exhibitions will include within their scope antiquarian relics and curios, and other objects of interest appertaining to the faiths and religions of India, such as the Emerald Taboot, which, when recently exhibited in Bombay, elicited the wonder and curiosity of devotees of the Moslem faith as well as of lovers of historical relics. To these will be added life-like reproductions of the holy shrines of Mecca, Medina, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore, etc., both Mahomedan and Hindu. The exhibitions are to be held in a moveable building fitted with the electric light, and will not last more than a week in each station. The admission fees will be very moderate, and competent persons will be engaged to explain to visitors the particular methods of manufacture and use of the articles on view. The prospectus informs the Native Princes, who have extensive mines of coal, tin, iron, copper, &c., in their territories, now left unexploited and neglected for want of efficient persons to conduct mining operations, that "the promoters are in a position to undertake all such works at a moderate expense, and hope to show that such hidden and neglected treasures can be made to yield large profits at a small outlay. The company also appeals for the general support and patronage of the Native Princes and noblemen, and they have made a very good start in this direction by obtaining the patronage of the premier Native Prince, his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, in whose capital the first exhibition is to be held.

Samples of goods for the exhibition are to be sent to Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Kur. That gentleman is a prominent citizen, and his connection with the company will be an advantage to it. But it would be well if his name was bracketed with those of other well-known men instead of standing alone. The public will desire to have some guarantees that the society is something more than a trading concern, and that the object in view is not merely to put money into the hands of a few promoters. If great things are to be done the society should be placed on a broad and comprehensive basis so far as its patronage is concerned. It would also be well for the company to bring itself into active co-operation with the Society for the Preservation of Indian Art, seeing that the object in view is shown in the prospectus to be identical. The prospectus concludes as follows:—"We trust our numerous constituents will send us their most cordial support and help by submitting their orders for execution, and thereby encouraging the progress of Indian arts and industries in general. It will then be a consoling fact that our efforts in the direction of the promotion of Indian art are thus publicly welcomed and applauded by the continuous support that will come to be accorded to our company, and we fully hope and promise that our best edeavours will be directed to satisfy all our valued constituents by our strict attention to their particular wants and requirements, and nothing will be left undone to ensure a good return for the confidence thus come to be placed in us." The programme as set forth in the agenda is both ambitious and deserving, and it remains with the company to show by the *bona-fide* nature of its work for the encouragement of Indian manufactures that it is really worthy of the public support, by which alone its intentions can be carried to a successful issue.

WRECK OFF SOCOTRA.

ALL TRACE OF THE VESSEL LOST.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, under the command of Captain G. A. Rose, arrived in harbour, yesterday forenoon, from Suakin, which port she left on the 29th June, and arrived at Aden on the 3rd instant. On reaching Aden, the officers of the Canning learned that it was believed a steamer had been wrecked off the Island of Socotra. It appears that a passing steamer sighted a steamer on the rocks off Socotra Island. The vessel had been broken into halves, and on one part some 14 or 16 men were seen clinging to the rigging. At the time the weather was so heavy that the passing steamer could render no help. This news was communicated by signals, at the Perim signalling station, and was immediately telegraphed to the port authorities at Aden. Without loosing time the R. I. M. S. Minto was despatched, on the 25th ultimo, in search of the wrecked steamer, and to render help, if required, but no vestige of the wreck nor of the crew was obtained. The Minto could not go near the spot indicated on account of the heavy weather, but went on beside the Island and landed a search party. They walked more than seven miles along the shore, but they could get no clue, and saw no native residents from whom to make enquiry. The Minto was forced to return without accomplishing her errand. On her way back she met H. M. S. Pigeon, which was also sent to look after the vessel. Both boats returned together on the 1st instant, having given up the work as hopeless. Tremendous seas were breaking on the Island, where the steamer is supposed to have been wrecked. It is believed that the steamer was bound from Bassein (Burmah) with a cargo of rice for the Continent or London. It is surmised that the wrecked steamer is the Curlew, which was due at Socotra about that time. Telegraphic news had been sent home, but nothing definite as to the vessel had been heard when the R. I. M. S. Canning left Aden.

BOMBAY PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since my last communication on this subject I have heard, on good authority, that the Municipality have appointed a committee to find suitable sites for buildings for above; and that the cost thereof is to be defrayed from the Surplus Cash Balance of twenty lakhs. This looks business-like, and it is to be hoped the committee will not fail to do their duty with all convenient speed.—Yours, &c.,

July 14. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

CRICKET.

TO-DAY'S match, between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Bankers and Brokers, is postponed for a fortnight.

CANON WILBERFORCE, in responding to a vote of thanks on behalf of Mrs. Wilberforce on the occasion of her declaring a Floral Fete and Country Fair, in aid of the schools and church of St. Michael and All Angels, London Fields, to be open, the other day, alluded to his many years' friendship with the vicar, the Rev. W. G. Morcom, and in this connection told an amusing story, which if not strictly applicable to his friend, was certainly *bentrovato*. The Canon related that when they were both young in Holy Orders, his friend was somewhat perplexed at the transposition of words on the part of a nervous, hesitating bridegroom, who in putting on the ring said, "With all *my goodly words* I thee endow." His friend was equal to the emergency, and promptly replied, "Doubtless your *goodly words* will be highly valued, but it's your *wor(l)dly goods* we want now." The witty Canon founded on this an eloquent appeal for his friend's schools and church.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE GOVERNMENT GRANT.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

FORMERLY the Bombay Government contributed Rs. 15,000 per annum towards the maintenance of the University: a sum by no means exorbitant, as the expenses were large and the sources of income restricted and scanty. The finances of the University by skilful management continued to make a steady progress. The Government of Lord Harris, on perceiving this sustained improvement, reduced the grant from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 5,000 per annum. Thanks to the zeal and efforts of the administrators, they contrived with difficulty to make both ends meet; otherwise such a great reduction would have seriously impaired the efficiency of the principal seat of learning in Western India. Another blow was yet to come, as the Government, on noticing a surplus in the budget of the University, have now decided to put a stop to even this meagre allowance. One of the principal functions which the State has to discharge, and which it can always discharge with dignity and popular approval, is to encourage education in every conceivable way. In an essentially backward country like India the annual grant of Rs. 5,000 to the University cannot be regarded by the greatest advocate of the retrenchment of expenditure as at all extravagant. On the contrary, Rs. 5,000 would be looked upon as a ridiculously small sum, having regard to the able and satisfactory manner in which this University discharges its duties. The Government might well have waited for a few years longer to see whether the healthy financial condition of the University wss going to become a matter of permanence. But this factor does not seem to have been considered at all. Under these circumstances the Government cannot be regarded as having adopted the wisest possible course. Supposing the University ceased to be self-supporting next year; what will be the inevitable consequence; the University work will of necessity be seriously hampered.

It would have been decidedly better for the Government, on observing a surplus of this nature, to have directed the University either to make certain reductions in the examination fees or to have pointed out the advisability of founding additional teaching or travelling scholarships. Other Universities all the world over encourage historical and scientific researches by conferring scholarships on deserving students. Why should not Bombay youths be allowed this just privilege? Perhaps, it may be contended that Rs. 5,000 would not have enabled the University to effect any perceptible remission of fees, but the expressive old adage, "Every mickle makes a muckle," should not be lost sight of. It is an admitted fact that the majority of the Bombay students are deplorably poor; and an assistance of this character would have been received with unalloyed pleasure. Even the public (who are the paymaster) would not have grudged this slight tribute to the noble cause of education.

The decision of the Senate on the proposition that will be moved on the 27th instant will be awaited with interest. The Syndicate has rightly recommended the forwarding of a representation to the Government on a question which so materially affects the well-being of the University. The letter of Mr. J. De C. Atkins contains the consoling promise that the Government intends to utilise the sum on primary education. But this will not compensate the University for its loss. It is quite right to encourage primary education, but that is no reason why the University should be deprived of its small remaining grant.

M. A. A.

EXEMPTION OF CANDIDATES FROM RE-EXAMINATION.

WE are indebted to a member of the Senate for the subjoined figures showing the cases that would have been affected if Mr. Justice Ranade's motion and the amendments thereto passed at the last meeting of the Senate had been in force when the examinations were held last year:—

For B.A. Degree.—Eight candidates obtained 45 per cent. in one subject and one in two subjects. Of the eight one failed in two subjects.

Intermediate Examination.—Thirty-eight candidates obtained 45 per cent. in one subject and five in two subjects. Of the former, one failed in three subjects and nine in two.

Previous Examination.—One candidate obtained 45 per cent. in three subjects, four in two, and 35 in one. Of thes latter, one failed in three subjects and ten in two.

First LL. B.—There are only two subjects. 45 were plucked, out of whom 34 got 50 per cent. in one subject.

Second LL.B.—16 obtained 50 per cent. in one subject, 12 in two, and 6 in three. Of these 34, 17 failed in one subject (*i.e.*, got less than 33 1/3 out of 100), 2 in two, one in three, and 14 not in any particular subject, but in the total only (*i.e.*, got less than 50 per cent).

First Examination in Medicine.—Only one who failed in one subject got not less than 50 per cent. in each of the other two.

Second in Medicine.—No case.

L. M. and S. Examination.—One obtained 60 per cent. in three subjects, one in two, and ten in one. Of these twelve, three failed in two subjects and one in three.

First in Agriculture.—No case. There were only three candidates, out of whom only one was plucked.

Second in Agriculture.—Candidates 7; Subjects 4. Two only plucked. Two got 45 per cent. in one subject, one failing in one subject, and the other in two.

Diploma in Agriculture.—No case.

F.C.E.—No case.

Second in Civil Engineering.—Only three failed, out of whom one got 45 per cent. in one subject.

L.C.E.—Only five were plucked, of whom one was present for only a small part of the examination, one purposely got plucked by absenting himself from a practical examination, as he thought he could not get the first place for which a Government appointment is reserved, and the remaining three got 45 per cent. in one subject, failed in one subject, and passed in the third.

The Fellow of the University who has given us these facts supplies a brief comment: "It will be seen how poor were the results attained by the candidates who would have benefited by the new rule had it been in force. And it is for men of this stamp who thus display their ignorance that the path has been made easy."

DEPARTURE OF THE DEWAN-ELECT OF BARODA.

MR. SHRINIVAS RAGHAV IYENGER, C.I.E., the Dewan-elect of Baroda, who arrived in Bombay from Madras on Monday morning, left last night from the Grant Road station for Baroda, by the Ahmedabad mail train, in company of his two sons, Messrs. Thishadra Iyenger and Sarung Pari, and his son-in-law, Mr. Verdacharya. A few gentlemen, including the following, were present at the station to see his Excellency off:—Messrs. Bapooji Dinanath, Deputy Registrar of the Small Causes Court, Ravji Vinayak J. Shunkersett, Jamsetji Cursetji Cama, Bhasker Rao B. Pitale, Shivji Nathoo, Vithaldas Damodher, Thakersey Moolji, Damodher Daji Waidya, Liladher Valubbji, Govindji Madhowji, R. Srinivasanjir, and others. The Dewan-elect was decorated with floral wreaths, and presented with bouquets by some of the gentlemen present, which compliments his Excellency acknowledged with courtesy. After shaking hands with those present, the Dewan-elect entered the special saloon, and the train steamed out of the station amidst loud cheers. Mrs. Iyenger and daughter preceded him by the mixed, which left Bombay yesterday afternoon. The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji, Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, Mr. Javeritil U. Yajnik, and Dr. Bhalchundra paid visits to his Excellency, during his stay in Bombay.

THE Queen has approved of the issue of a "star" to all officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who took part in the recent expedition to Ashanti. The star is to be made of gun-metal, and will be issued subject to the usual conditions governing the grant of war medals, although, as there was no actual fighting during the expedition, it is impossible to issue a medal.

THE ROMANCE OF REGIMENTAL MARCHES.

THE "Ca Ira," with its terrible and bloody associations, is not a tune that one would expect to find in honourable connection with a British regiment. It has, however, for more than a century been the quickstep of the gallant old 14th Foot, and the origin of the march-past is as stirring as it is unique. When, on May 23rd, 1793, the Allied Forces stormed the French camp at Famars, the 14th, finding the work a little too hot for them, began to fall back, and the prospect of the assailants was but gloomy. The moment was one of supreme gravity. The English were losing courage, while the Frenchmen were gaining it, and were keeping up their spirits with the music of the "Ca Ira." Suddenly a brilliant thought entered the mind of the colonel of the 14th. He dashed to the front once more, commanded his band to strike up the Revolutionary air, shouted, "Come on, lads, and we'll beat 'em to their own damned tune!" and headed his regiment to a final and triumphant assault. From that day to this the battalions of the West Yorkshire Regiment—the "Old Fighting Fourteenth"—have played the "Ca Ira" as their quickstep. The story is as stirring as the music; and it moved even the phlegmatic official compiler of the records of the regiment to say that the feat at Famars was one which added peculiar lustre to the glory of the British arms.

Compare such a warlike birth as this with the peaceful origin of the march-past of the Devonshire Regiment, the old 11th Foot, reminiscent of the sanguinary conflict at Salamanca—that battle prior to which the two hostile bodies marched across the plains so close together that the officers saluted each other by lowering their swords, and in which nearly all the generals on each side were wounded, and Wellington himself was struck with a spent ball. The name of the quickstep is

"WE'VE LIVED AND LOVED TOGETHER."

This was a once popular air, and in the year 1858 it was sung and whistled at every street corner. In that year the first twenty-five regiments of the Line had second battalions raised in each case. The 2nd Battalion, the Devonshire, selected the favourite song of the hour—possibly, it is suggested, because the wife of the colonel liked the air! At that time the 1st Battalion—the "Bloody Eleventh"—a "sobriquet" said to have been obtained by the corps owing to its state after the battle of Salamanca—went past to the tune of the "Lincolnshire Poacher"; but about the year 1881 they were compelled to give it up to the 10th Foot, which became the Lincolnshire Regiment, and play the march of the 2nd Battalion, "We've Lived and Loved Together." There is a tradition in the Devonshire Regiment that after Salamanca the Horse Guards offered to make the 11th a Light Infantry regiment. The officers wished instead that it should be a Fusilier regiment; but the request could not be granted. By way of compensation, however, the regiment was permitted to march past to the strains of "The British Grenadiers"—a privilege granted only to Fusilier corps. Whatever truth there may be in this tradition, it is certain that the 11th Foot did between the years 1815 and 1840 go past to "The British Grenadiers." Tradition further tells that, although forbidden by many generals to play this march, the Devonshire stuck tenaciously to it until stringent orders on the subject were issued by the Horse Guards. Then even the Colonel had to obey. The Royal Lancaster Regiment at one time went past to the strains of "The Lancashire Poacher," but in 1880 or 1881 "Corn Rigs are Bonnie" was substituted for this air. The change was probably made owing to the fact that one or two other corps had a very similar, or perhaps identical, step, called "The Lincolnshire Poacher." As so many regiments use

"THE LINCOLNSHIRE POACHER,"

or something very much like it, the words of the song, which makes a first-rate march, may be given:—

"When I was bound apprentice in famous Lincolnshire,
Full well I served my master for more than seven year,
Till I took up to poaching, as you shall quickly hear:
Oh, 'tis my delight on a shining night, in the season of the year!

"As me and my companions were setting of a snare,
'Twas then we spied the gamekeepr; for him we did not care,
For we can wrestle and fight, my boys, and jump o'er anywhere:
Oh, 'tis my delight on a shining night, in the season of the year!

"As me and my companions were setting four or five,
And taking on 'em up again, we caught a hare alive;
We took the hare alive, my boys, and thro' the woods did steer:
Oh, 'tis my delight on a shining night, in the season of the year!

"I threw him on my shoulder, and then we trudged home,
We took him to a neighbour's house and sold him for a crown,
We sold him for a crown, my boys, but I did not tell you where:
Oh, 'tis my delight on a shining night, in the season of the year!

"Success to every gentleman that lives in Lincolnshire,
Success to every poacher that wants to sell a hare,
Bad luck to every gamekeeper that will not sell his deer:
Oh, 'tis my delight on a shining night, in the season of the year!"

There is not too much in the words—and some versions are much inferior to the above—but the air has plenty of vigour, and that is the main thing in a regimental quickstep. The 2nd Lincolnshire and the 2nd Loyal North Lancashire also go past to the strain of "The Lincolnshire Poacher."

"THE PIBROCH OF DONALD DHU,"

the march-past of the Cameron Highlanders, is one of the oldest of the Highland marching airs. It was composed in honour of an early chief of the Clan Cameron named Donald Dhu, or Black Donald, and is to be found in Scott's works under the title of "The Gathering Song of Donald the Black." The very opening words breathe the spirit of that descendant of Donald Dhu who, when the Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief, told him that it was the King's intention to draft the old 79th into another regiment, replied dauntlessly, "Ye can tell the King your father that he may send the regiment to hell, if he likes, an I'll go at the head of it; but he daurna draft us." And his Majesty dared not. The old 79th to this day remain undrafted, although men, even of late, have tried to gather in and annex this solitary and unique battalion. The song opens with,—

"Pibroch of Donuil Dhu,
Pibroch of Donuil.
Wake thy wild voice anew,
Summon Clan Conuil.
Come away, come away.
Hark to the summons!
Come in your war array,
Gentles and commons."

The march-past in quarter-column of all the Highland regiments is "The Highland Laddie," which, like "The Pibroch of Donald Dhu," is a very old tune; and probably their composers are now unknown. The Camerons also use the "March of the Cameron Men" both as a song and march, but perhaps more as the former. To this tune, which was composed by a Mrs. Campbell shortly after the Crimean War, the Camerons stormed Tel-el-Kebir, where the first soldier of the British forces to fall was Donald Cameron, of the 79th. There is a very good regimental march and song called "Donald Cameron," which was composed by a newspaper correspondent in honour of the regiment after the Egyptian War of 1882.

As may be readily supposed, there are in the army many officers to whom a hunting song is as joyous a sound as any that could be heard; and as a march past is a tune which has been chosen largely at will by officers, several of these stirring compositions have been selected. That magnificent body the King's Royal Rifle Corps, for instance, have for a march-past the hunting chorus by Weber; while the men of the Border Regiment go past to the strains of the old Cumberland hunting song, "Do ye ken John Peel?" These stirring airs have caused many a lusty young fellow to forsake the plough and the workshop and cast in his lot with the followers of the fife and drum.

THE GUARDS' TUNES.

Each regiment of the Guards has a distinctive air for marching past. That of the senior corps is, as all the world knows, "The British Grenadiers"; the Coldstream Guards' is the "Milanollo March," and the Scots Guards' is "Highland Laddie." Each of the Guards regiments has also a tune for marching past in slow time, but the Guards are the only foot regiments that use the slow march. These slow marches are: Grenadiers, "The Duke of York's March"; Coldstreams, the "March in 'Figaro'"; Scots, "The Garb of Old Gaul." In addition to the tunes named, the Grenadiers have "The Grenadiers' March," which is always played when the whole of the battalion is entering barracks; and another slow march—the march from "Scipio"—which they alternate with the Duke of York's March occasionally, when the Grenadiers mount the guard, etc., at St. James's Palace. "The Grenadiers' March" is played in slowtime by all foot regiments when trooping the colour, and "The British Grenadiers" when escorting the colour. The Coldstreams and Scots have each only one slow and quick march, excepting that for trooping the colour; they also play "The Grenadiers' March" and "the British Grenadiers."

THE SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

have peculiar reason to be proud of their march-past. The full title of the corps is Prince Albert's (Somersetshire) Light Infantry, the regiment having been called after the late Prince Consort. His Royal Highness composed the march-past, which is called the "Prince Albert's." The tune is played by the band and bugles together, and the regiment has the distinction of being the only one in the British Army whose march-past is played by the combined bands and bugles. Another regiment enjoying the honour of a march composed by Royalty is the Worcestershire, whose march-past, the "Windsor," was written by H.R.H. Princess Augusta.

The regimental march of the old 33rd Foot is also closely associated with a distinguished man. It is called the "Wellesly," but its origin is now unknown.

The title of the corps is the Duke of Wellingtons, (West Riding Regiment), the Iron Duke having at one time served in it.

The 1st Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), untill the year 1881 used to march past to "God Save the Queen." The custom was, however, stopped by some busybody, who did not think it right for the "Queen's Regiment" to march past to the National Anthem! This was done notwithstanding the fact that this fine old corps had for more than a century gone past to the strains of the country's song. The change that was made was a curious one. For the national air a Portuguese tune was substituted? The name of the composition does not seem to be known, and it is doubtful whether it has one. The reason why a Portuguese tune was chosen was that the regiment was raised in 1661 to garrison Tangier, in Africa, which was part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza, the Infanta of Portugal, who married Charles II. The march-past of the 2nd Battalion of the Queen's is, what one would not expect it to be, a Scotch song—"We'll Gang Na Mair to Yon Toun." It is an old Scotch air, and has been used as the quick step of the battalion since it was raised after the Crimean War. The late General Bruce, who raised the battalion and commanded it for many years, was a Scotchman, and naturally enough he selected a tune that was reminiscent of his own beloved country. The "British Grenadiers" is

COMMON TO ALL FUSILIER REGIMENTS,

to the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers' as well as to the Grenadier Guards; and was originally used only by those corps which were armed with the hand grenade—namely, the Roya Artillery, the Royal Engineers, the Grenadier Guards, and the Royal Fusiliers. It has not, however, been the regimental quickstep of some of the Fusilier battalions for any considerable length of time. Prior to July 1881, for instance, the quickstep of the old 20th Foot was the "Minden March." At that date the regiment was made the Lancashire Fusiliers, and according to order now plays the "British Grenadiers," the old march being used for marching past in quarter-column. The "Minden March" is in reality an old hymn-tune named "Lammas Day," the battle of Minden, 1759, in which the 20th took a conspicuous part, having been fought on August 1st (Lammas Day). This old composition had been played by the regiment for very many years; but the effect of playing a hymn tune in quick time is, to say the least, peculiar, and the Duke of Cambridge frequently remarked rather strongly that he did not appreciate the tune's musical qualities.

A reference to the hand grenade is contained in the song "British Grenadiers," the third verse of which is:

> "Whene'er we are commanded to storm the palisades,
> Our leaders march with fuses, and we with hand grenades;
> We throw them from the glacis, about the enemie's ears,
> Sing tow, row, row, row, row, row, for the British Grenadiers."

The title of a march is by no means a correct indication of the nationality of a regiment. One might reasonably suppose that such a composition as "The Lass o' Gowrie" would be the march-past of a Scotch corps, but as a matter of fact it is the quickstep of the 2nd East Surrey Regiment. The reason for the adoption of a Scotch air is that the old 70th Foot, which is now the 2nd East Surrey, was in 1758 stationed in North Britain, and a great many of the men were natives of Scotland, particularly of Glasgow. The facings were light grey and the 70th were commonly called the "Glasgow Greys." The exact time when the tune referred to was chosen is not known, but it was probably about the period named. In one or two cases regiments have named their marches-past

AFTER SOME NICKNAME OR HONOURABLE TRADITION

connected with the corps. The title "One and All" is known through the Service as the "sobriquet" of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; and there is a very interesting circumstance connected with the quickstep. In the early part of 1811 the Royal Cornwall Rangers Militia volunteered to a man to serve in Ireland, and the King was pleased to make it a light infantry regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Willyams, commanding the regiment, wrote some verses which were set to the now well-known air, "One and All." The words are not accessible to every one, and are therefore worthy of reproduction:—

"ONE AND ALL.

1. "Away, brave boys, to Dublin jig,
The girls to kiss, the whiskey swig,
And each as merry as a grig—
Sing, One and All.
But he that will not with us jog
Shall kiss no girls, and drink no grog,
For that he is a sorry dog.—
Sing, One and All.
Then let the bells of Dublin ring,
The Cornish boys are come to sing
With Irish lads, 'God save the King'
Sing, One and All.
Chorus. Then let the bells, etc.

2. "To those who by their colours stand,
Great crowds shall shout throughout the land,
'There goes true blue,' and hark! the band
Plays One and All.
But they who are not of good heart,
And basely from their comrades part,
Shall have their 'Rogues' March' in a cart,
Hoot One and All.
Then let the bells, etc.

3. "Whether we drink, or play, or fight,
Or drunk, or sober, if we're right,
We ll of our motto ne'er lose sight,
Of One and All.
This principle where'er we go,
Will meet respect from friend or foe,
Then let the world our maxim know—
This One and All.
Then let the bells, etc.

4. "But see the transports crowd the strand,
We soon shall find on Irish land
'Erin go Bragh' go hand in hand
With One and All.
And as for French and foreign foes,
Well twine the shamrock with the rose,
And pull old Boney by the nose,
Pull One and All.
Then let the bells, etc.

5. "But when the din of war is o'er,
Our services required no more,
We'll hail again our native shore,
With One and All.
And then the Cornish volunteer
Shall meet kind welcome, hearty cheer:
Plenty of beef and good strong beer,
Drink one and All.
Then let the bells of Bodmin ring,
The Cornish, Irish lads shall sing,
Drink to their sweethearts and the King,
Drink One and All.
Then let the bells of Bodmin, etc."

It is no part of a colonel's business to write poetry—a circumstance which perhaps accounts for the somewhat poor quality of two or three of the verses; but there is plenty of stuff of the right sort in the song, especially that about the beef and beer and the nose of his Majesty the Emperor of France.

(*To be concluded.*)

COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your giving a corner to the following in your valuable journal:—

It is given out that it is the intention of a large body of shareholders of the above company, who think it is high time now that a change in the management of this company should be effected, to send in a petition to the Board of Directors for re-casting the management. It is very painful for the investing public in the above company to see other mills, which are groaning under the system of paying the agents by a percentage, pay regular and high rate of dividends, and it is to their credit to say that they have hitherto refrained from taking active steps for change in the management of the mill, which has numerous sources of profit, and free from the above said evil system, and quietly received a very insignificant return over the invested amount.

Now that these shareholders are about to raise their voice, I, as one of them, beg to offer a word of advice, that they must sift the matter thoroughly for a thorough change in the present management, observing at the same time due respect for the directors, in whom they must place their confidence, and in conjunction with them try to arrive at some definite conclusion for the future; but in no case to clamour and use bad epithets against either the directors or the secretary at the annual meeting, which is about to be held shortly. It is rumoured that the dividend for the last six months will be Rs. 20 only, and if true, it is highly unsatisfactory, and casts a bad reflection on the management of the company.

It is to be hoped, however, if the shareholders were to put their case in a business-like way before the directors, or at the next meeting, no doubt, the board will see their way to meet their wishes.—Yours, &c.,

July 14. K. S. BOTTLEWALLA.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, with the English mails of the 3rd instant, left Aden at 5 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at day-light on Sunday. She brings the following passengers:—

Armstrong, Surg-Lt-Col, Mrs and child
Ball, Major and Mrs
Bingham, Mr A D
Berkeley, Mr S J F
Burbridge, M and Mrs
Batchelor, Mr L L
Bell, Mr C
Bruce, Mr A B
Bowley, Capt
Cumberlege, Lieut
Campbell, Mr A J
Coffin, Mr E G
Dorabjee, Mr
Fonceca, Dr
Golding, Mr
Gabbett, Mr J E
Grimley, Mr W T
Hepworth, Mr G
Hillesley, Mr and Mrs
Hetz, Mr W A
Hollins, Mr and Mrs
Keen, Lieut W J
Kennedy, Mr H
Miller, Mr D L
Morris, Mr
Morgan, Mr G
Marriott, Lieut
Norman, Lieut
Nutt, Lieut-Col J A T
Parry, Mr R
Preston, Mr
Rimington, Capt J C
Rickie, Mr and Mrs
Robert, M R H
Shand, Mr A
Sanderson, Mr W L
Swan, Mr Peter
Samways, Mr
Sovengake, Mr C H C
Shakespear, Lieut
Tucker, Mr A L P
Wilkinson, Mr H F
Welsh, Mr W H
Wood, C W Mr
Watson, Mr
Young, J Mr

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT BROACH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Broach Municipal schools took place, at the old High School, on Friday, Mr. H. O. Quin, I.C.S., Collector of Broach, and President of the Broach Municipality, presiding. The premises were nicely decorated with flags and buntings. There was a large gathering of the notabilities of Broach of all classes. After the president had taken his seat amidst cheers, Khan Sahib Syed Shamsuddin Kadri, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector of Broach, S.D., and Chairman of the Municipal School Board, read the report in English, of which the following is the summary:—After making a few preliminary observations, Mr. Kadri remarked that to enable the audience to form an idea as to the progress made by the Municipal schools it was necessary to take a retrospective view of the year 1887, in which the Educational Department consigned the sole management of the schools to the care of the Municipality; and contrasting the same with figures for 1894, it was pointed out that there was a decrease noticeable, while since the latter part of 1894 to 1896 (the period of Mr. Kadri's chairmanship on the School Board), the Municipal schools had made a steady advance towards improvement in the number on the rolls, the average number, the average attendance, the results of instruction, and the teaching staff. Referring to the Girls' schools, three in number, Mr. Kadri said that the slight decrease in the number on the rolls was made up by an improvement in the average number and attendance and the results of instruction. The appointment of head-mistresses in the place of male teachers in girls' schools would induce the people of Broach to send their grown-up girls to schools, and thereby avail themselves of the facilities afforded for female education. Referring to the Urdu school, Mr. Kadri cited figures showing that the school had made good progress, and held a pre-eminent position amongst the Urdu schools of Gujarat.

Then Mr. Kadri reminded the meeting of the three suggestions made by him last year, and expressed his satisfaction at all of them having been carried out. He meant, firstly, the Gymnasium erected by the Municipality, and, secondly, the opening of a girls' school for Mahomedan girls in Mahomedan quarters due to the help of the Educational Department. At this stage Mr. Kadri said that the Mahomedans of Broach had every reason to be grateful to Mr. K. M. Chatfield, M.A., the worthy Director of Public Instruction, for his having complied with the request to supply a long-felt want for a Mahomedan girls' school by registering it for a grant from the Provincial funds. The last suggestion referred to was the formation of "Teachers' Association," both in the city of Broach as well as the District, and it was the outcome of "self-help." The association was useful to teachers as well as students. At its meetings essays on educational and moral subjects were read and discussed. Before concluding the report, Mr. Kadri pointed out the necessity of introducing the Kindergarten system in Municipal schools, and enabling each school to have a small museum of its own to render school life more attractive and cheerful to budding minds. In conclusion, he thanked the Municipal Commissioners, each and all, for the pecuniary assistance rendered by them to the School Board from time to time in the furtherance of education, and expressed his heartfelt thanks to Mr. R. A. L. Moore, I.C.S., and Mr. A. C. Logan, I.C.S., the late able and worthy president of the Municipality, and Rao Bahadur Chunilal, C.I.E., the Vice-President, for their having impressed on the Municipality, the advisability of placing on the School Board an Educational Officer. On behalf of the Teachers' Association, Mr. Kadri thanked heartily the president of the meeting for his having evinced a keen interest in matters educational, and for his having offered a donation of Rs. 20 for the best essay written by any teacher of the District on "Native Games," a subject in which he takes so much interest.

After the report was read it was rendered into Gujarati by Mr. Divetia. Then several Gujarati poems were recited beautifully by boys and girls. Mahomedan boys did justice to a Hindustani poem. The National Anthem was sung very melodiously by little children. The president was then requested to distribute the prizes. The prize-winners proceeded very regularly, and acquitted themselves creditably.

The prize-distribution being over within a few minutes, the president rose, and was hailed with acclamations and cheers. In the course of his remarks, the president said that the report which they had just heard read by Mr Kadri was a most satisfactory record of good work done during the year, and the Municipality might feel assured that the funds granted by them for educational purposes had been properly expended. The figures regarding the boys were particularly satisfactory, as they showed not only a considerable increase in the number attending the schools, but an increase also in the number of those learning the higher standards, and of those who had passed the qualifying tests for the Public Service. As regards the girls the figures were less satisfactory. There had been a falling off in the number on the registers, and the president feared that this had not been accompanied by more regular attendance. The weak point about girls' schools as a rule was the irregular attendance, and it should be impressed on all masters that it was far more creditable to them to have a small number of girls who came regularly to school than a large number of merely nominal students who attended only a few days in the month. One of the most gratifying features of the report was the attention paid to and the improvement visible in the education of the Mahomedans. Mr. Kadri, himself a Mussulman and a Syed, had great influence with the people of his community in the district, and had made use of it to increase the attendance of Mahomedan boys. It was also very satisfactory to find that he had been able to induce Mahomedan parents to send their daughters to a school which had recently been opened in the city, and the president was sure that when the proper time came that institution would receive from the Municipality the consideration which it deserved. Turning to physical education, it was gratifying to notice that the matter was receiving due attention. The importance was becoming every day more clearly recognised not only in India, but all over the world. The efforts in this direction made by the Educational Department were most praiseworthy, but the present system fails in one great essential. There is an almost entire absence of emulation and competition from the physical exercises now taught which are looked at by the boys as part of the school course, and it could not be expected that they would prove so beneficial as could sports and games which interested the boys. For this reason the president strongly advocated the encouragement of native games. In conclusion, the president remarked that when Mr. Kadri formulated in a practical shape his proposal for the introduction of the Kindergarten system, and the establishment of small museums, his suggestions would, no doubt, receive due consideration from the Board, and said that the Municipality and the people of Broach owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Kadri and his assistants for the zeal and energy which they had bestowed during the year in the furtherance of the cause of education.

Mr. Hiralal, a member of the School Board, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the president. Three cheers for Her Gracious Majesty the Empress of India concluded the proceedings.

Finally, the president performed the ceremony of declaring the gymnasium open.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th July, 1896.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	10	27 a.m.	20	35
Teheran	14	2	39 p.m.	...	19
Suez	14	2	55 p.m.	..	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th July, 1896.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	34	—	1
,, Karachi	...	25	—	1
,, Madras	...	20	—	1

THE recent examinations at Oxford have produced a remarkable crop of delusions, especially in the history school. Mr. Schnadhorst would have heard with surprise "that the Prussian army was reorganised after the disaster of 1806 by the great Schnadhorst, the maker of Modern Germany as a military Power." The examinee apparently could not but associate the name of Schnadhorst with organisation. In another period we hear that Lambert Squirrel was an impostor who raised a revolt against Henry VII., and that North America was discovered "by two intrepid seamen, San Sebastien and Cabot." In the Divinity school, a Balliol scholar, more remarkable for his knowledge of the Latin classics than of the Bible, being asked who Moses was, replied that he was an Arabian sheik mentioned in a footnote to Orelli's Tacitus. But in the matter of examinations the hot weather has had much to answer for. Every day three or four examinees fainted in consequence of the heat and the horrors of the papers. At first the examiners were ludicrously nonplussed as to the best course to adopt, but they soon became use to the work; though it is whispered that several of them have been spending the intervals between the papers in attending ambulance classes. In the Science schools, where experimental work has to be accomplished, the situation has been somewhat graver. One undergraduate, from the combined effects of overwork and heat and smells, had a slight attack of brain fever, and, like Falstaff, spent his days in "babbling of Benzoines."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR ARTHUR HAVELOCK, the new Governor of Madras, has proved as good as his word. Not long ago, his Excellency, in receiving a deputation of Nilgiri Planters, promised to give them all the support he could in advancing the coffee industry. Sir Arthur now proposes to throw open the Annamallai Hills, near Coimbatore, for planting purposes. But the chief difficulty before the intending investor will be the climate which is very unhealthy at certain seasons of the year. The jungle is very heavy, and getting about difficult in the extreme.

As a result of the Dhobie Strike in Colombo the preliminary steps have been taken to establish the laundry, suggested, Dhobies are to be imported from Galle and distant Matara. There are 100 shares of Rs. 50 each, which are selling rapidly.

THE Punjab, it is said, is likely to be one of the first provinces in which legislation will be undertaken for relieving the indebtedness of the agricultural population, but some time will elapse before a Bill is presented to the Imperial Legislative Council.

MYSORE has long been foremost in adopting Western methods for improving the province and working good to its peoples. And this has been the more apparent since the Rendition of the province, which speaks more than ever in favour of a wise and discerning government. Hence it is that I am able to record that the Darbar there, headed by the enlightened Maharani Regent, and guided by a thoughtful and discriminating Dewan and Council, have decided upon introducing the compulsory system of vaccination in the province. What will Mr. William Tebb and his anti-vaccination admirers say to this?

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—"Society in Calcutta will be sorry to hear of the approaching departure, in February, of Mr. and Mrs. Scaramanga. Mr. Scaramanga, who has, for some years, occupied a leading position in the commercial world of the East as the Calcutta head of the great firm of Ralli Brothers, goes home to fill a vacancy in Manchester, and will not return to India, at least in a business capacity. Mr. Scaramanga has spent eighteen years in India, during which it has been the amusement of his leisure to collect rare and beautiful objects from all parts of the country, which have long made his house in Kyd Street, perhaps the most interesting in Calcutta. Connoisseurs need not sharpen their ears, however—Mr. Scaramanga's collection goes with him."

THOSE who are accustomed to throw the proverbial cold water on the gold mining industry in India would do well to study the latest statistics of the Kolar Gold Field, the gold-producing qualities of which are such that the country may well feel proud of. Six years ago the Mysore Company gave a yield for the first six months of 33,084 oz. This year, in the same period, the yield has gone up to 49,350 oz. The increase for the first half of this year is 17,783 oz., representing £71,132. The Ooregum Company has done even better, the increase in yield for the first six months being over 19,000 oz. Other companies appear to have prospered in the same ratio.

THE people of Gaya have had a very practical demonstration of what the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is. They must have noticed at once, on hearing His Honor's narrative form of addressing them, that he is an official possessing a vast power of discrimination. And then, Sir Alexander has the happy knack of saying what he means, and of saying it pleasantly. He told the people of Gaya that he had quite a large collection of addresses and caskets, and that Lady Mackenzie and he were taking care of them to pass them down to their son as heirlooms, to remind him of the circumstances under which the trophies were collected by his father. The reference to racial feuds was timely, and showed that Sir Alexander knows well how and where to put his foot down. The punishment of wrong-doing, he said, would be executed with the strictest impartiality, without fear or favour. Outspoken sentiments such as these, reminds the local paper, are well calculated to effect lasting good, and are of a thousand times more value than the milk-and-water (more water than milk) utterances of some public speakers in authority.

THE Master of the English Mint—Master and Worker he is called—is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a fact which is probably not known to everybody who hears year by year of a Report from the Deputy Master of the Mint. An interesting statement in the last report issued the other day—in addition to the one quoted in another page regarding the bronze coinage design—relates to the total volume of the gold coinage—sovereigns and half-sovereigns—now in circulation in the United Kingdom. This has generally been estimated at ninety millions sterling. But the operations connected with the withdrawal of light coins have enabled the Mint authorities to estimate by new methods, by reasoning from five different sets of premisses, a little more accurately. They come to the conclusion that 62,500,000*l*. represents the active circulation of gold. This refers, of course, to the coin passing freely from hand to hand, not to the comparatively undisturbed coin in reserve in banks.

REFERENCE is made in the Report of the Deputy Master of the Mint to the retirement of Mr. Anderson, who had held the Deputy Mastership at Melbourne for a period of ten years. Mr. Anderson used to be a familiar figure in the House of Commons. Mr. Seymour now says of him: Having been appointed to the post at an age when most men contemplete retirement from, rather than the assumption of new, public duties, he had attained the age of seventy-five years, and their Lordships held that, in view of the rule now being enforced as to the superannuation of persons of mature age in the Civil Service of this country, Mr. Anderson should be placed on pension. Their Lordships are aware that Mr. Anderson took a keen interest in his work, and was at all times anxious to promote the efficiency of the Branch Mint under his charge. Mr. Barton, Superintendent of the Bullion office, who has been in the Melbourne Branch since it was first established, was appointed to succeed him.

THE improvement of the gold coinage in consequence of the Coinage Acts of 1889 and 1891 has been most manifest in London. In other parts of England the number of light coins in circulation increases in proportion to their remoteness from the capital. The Deputy Master of the Mint attributes this to the cost of conveyance of coin to London, to the limited areas within which sections of the currency are localised, and to the fact that balances for the systematic elimination of individual light pieces by weighing exist only in the Metropolis.

PRINCE MESTSCHERSKY, in the "Graschdanin," thus satirically describes the bearing of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria during the recent Coronation festvities: "With every hurrah shouted for their Majesties, Prince Ferdinand devoutly crossed himself three times, and during the whole of his sojourn in the old capital he must have crossed himself at least five hundred times more frequently than the most devout of the Moscow merchants' wives. He daily visited the churches and cathedrals, and was conspicuously the most externally pious of all the devotees who prostrated themselves before the sacred shrines. When his neighbours in the theatres applauded the performance, Prince Ferdinand crossed himself; when they laughed immoderately, he raised his eyes and nose to Heaven and audibly besought God to be merciful to his sinful creatures. In the 'Mauritania,' he occupied himself during the entr'actes by discussing orthodox subjects with the astonished gipsy musicians. He prayed with Father Ivan of Cronstadt, and afterwards went with him to converse with the Church elders. At this consilium, Prince Ferdinand fell upon his knees and crossed himself at least seventy times. He prayer for the welfare of Russia and for the glory of Orthodoxy, then rose and presented a diamond star to Father Ivan. He subsequenty invited all the richest and fattest of the Muscovite merchants to a private banquet, and crossed himself at the serving of every course. So overcome were his guests that they first wept, then cried, "Long live Bulgaria and the Great Ferdinand, and finally wanted to carry the Prince off bodily, then and there, to baptise him in the sacred and muddy waters of the Moskva. The Prince excused himself on the plea that he had a cold in his head."

NEITHER the Pekin Government nor the provincial Governments ever attempt to make out anything like a budget. What the Pekin Government does instead is to send out in the month of November or so of each year a requisition or indent on each province, stating what sums it will require to have forwarded in the course of the ensuing year, and occasionally it specifies the particular branch of revenue out of which it is to be taken, but usually it is a demand on the province generally. In ordinary years the system works smoothly enough. Long custom has stereotyped the demands of Pekin, and the requisitions do not vary materially year by year.

ARE we (asks a Paris correspondent) returning to the age of miracles, as Canon Brettes, the learned prelate of Notre Dame, seems to think? Before the public have forgotten that clear-headed and litigious lady, Mlle. Couedon, and the girl Poliniere, the "voyante" of Tillysur-Seulles, another subject has arisen, and promises to throw all the other lights of Borderland into the shade. He is a boy of nine, named Paulin Delpont, and lives at Laroque, near Saint Affrique, in one of the most out-of-the-way corners of the South of France, in the wilds of the Cevennes. This child, who in his ordinary state can speak nothing but his Languedoc dialect, and is utterly illiterate, speaks perfect French, it is said, when he is in his crises, and even Latin. And he says most wonderful things. He has seen many visions of Saint Joseph and Saint Paulin, among others, and he guesses a lot of secrets. Tradition said that the silent tower of the old church of Saint Amans was provided with bells. Young Delpont said they were buried at a spot he mentioned. In digging, he said, two skeletons would first be found, and then the bells. Diggers were set to work, and they have found the two skeletons. They are now trying the deep levels for the bells. The fame of the young prophet is spreading abroad, and hundreds of peasants are flocking every day to Laroque.

VASSILI VERESTCHAGIN is probably the busiest men in the whole art school of Russia, or, for the matter of that, in the whole of the art schools of Europe. The number of works which yearly leave his studio is something almost incredible, and they never fail, writes our Odessa correspondent, to find a remunerative home market. The realism of blood and slaughter and all the horrors of the battlefield suit the more or less morbid taste of the boyar class, in whose veins there still throbs, albeit weakly, an hereditary pulse of the old fighting instincts of the Slav noblesse. It is by this class chiefly that Verestchagin is patronised. When, through absolute weariness, he finds himself compelled, to lay down brush and palette, it is only to take up his pen. It is only some few months since Verestchagin published his last book, entitled "From the Battlefields of Asia and Europe." Now he gives us another work of 132 octavo pages, of what he calls "The Autobiographies of Unimportant People," and very interesting pages they are. This work is a series of sketches, with typical portraits, from the life of the people. Here are the "beggar-woman," the "soldier," the "pilgrim," the "priest," the "artizan," and all the rest of them; all living personages with whom the author has ate, and drunk, and talked. A complete drama, for instance, romantic and trigic is unfolded in the "autobiography of the old and impoverished noble who formerly possessed so many hundreds of surfs. Verestchagin gathers all the melodramatic details from the old boyar whilst they are drinking together in a wayside traktir. The "Autobiographies of Unimportant People" in English, would probably repay the translator and publisher.

THE historical novel appears to enjoy high favour in France just now, even the events of 48 being laid under contribution. Strange as it may seem to find Chateaubriant, Lamartine, Ledru, Rollin, and other leading men of that period figuring as historic personages, the author of "Un aim du Peuple" (Paris, Colin) has succeeded in his attempt. M. Amedee Pigeon knows his Brittany and his Bretons well, and these sketches of roial and bourgeois life admirably reflect a transition period and a stormy time. We follow alike the Legitimist, the "Philippiste," the Bonapartist, and Republican candidate through his electioneering campaign, the active propaganda of the clergy then as now being of course on the side of reaction. Supporters of "notre Roy Henri V." are promised all kinds of good things. When the King returns, restored by the nobility, all who have served his cause will have places found for them either in the army or public service. Whilst the three first named parties appealed to personal interest, cupidity and superstition, it was left for the so-called Republicans of '30, men like Guepin of Nantes, to talk of schools, roads, hospitals, and progress generally. This story of a Breton deputy, and would be friend of the people, is suggestive reading. There is a note of real tragedy in the description of his return home, the Republic betrayed, the hopes and illusions of so many honest men dashed to the ground, for yet another generation, parliamentary institutions a dream!

The largest gathering seen for some years past at a society wedding was that which assembled on the afternoon of June 24 at St. Paul's Cathedral to witness the marriage of Lady Maud Dundas, the daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Zetland, to Viscount Milton, M.P., grandson and heir of Earl Fitzwilliam. Upwards of 1500 ticket-holders entered the cathedral. The service was fully choral, Dr. Martin presiding at the organ. The Bishop of Ripon officiated, assisted by Lord Zetland's private chaplain, the Rev. L. S. Robinson, the Rev. S. Vetcher, and the Rev. E. S. Garnier. The bride was given away by her father. Her train was borne by two little pages—the Hon. Sackville Pelham, and Master Bunbury—while no fewer than twelve bridesmaids followed her to the altar. They were Lady Lettice Grosvenor, Lady Helen Stewart, Miss May Dundas, the Hon. Mabel Fitzwilliam, the Hon. Theresa Fitzwilliam, the Hon. Helena Bridgeman, the Hon. Myra Orde Powlett, Countess Isabella Deym, Miss Bridget Doyne, Miss Mildmay, Miss Beryl Dundas, and Miss Mary Douglas—the last two being children. Mr. Robert Doyne, a cousin of the bridegroom, was best man. The reception was held at Lord Zetland's town residence in Arlington-street. Later the newly-married couple left town for Lord Scarborough's country seat, Sandbeck Park. The presents numbered upwards of 500.

A ROYAL picnic at Virginia Water is pleasantly described by the "Daily News" Windsor correspondent. On Saturday (June 20) the Prince of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York after visiting the Windsor cavalry barracks drove through the park to Virginia Water and joined the Princess of Wales and Princesses Victoria and Maud at the fishing cottage, where a picnic had been arranged for the amusement of the Royal party. The weather was alternately fine and overcast, dark clouds sometimes obscuring the rays of the declining sun, and casting long shadows upon the water, the surface of which was broken into wavelets by a stiff wasterly breeze. The Prince of Wales and others had an exhilarating sail in a small cutter, the crew of which consisted of a single bluejacket. Starting from the landing place, the craft drove down the lake before the freshening wind in the teeth of which the Prince, who steered and handled the vessel in a most yachtsman-like style, cleverly tacked back. While running past a trickly wooded headland a violent gust suddenly struck the broadside of the frail craft while heeling over under the pressure, left her whole keel visible for a few seconds. The boat, however, quickly righted, and His Royal Highness gradually worked her up to the platform under the balcony of the Fishing Cottage. The Princess of Wales and her daughters, who had been out in rowing boats, came ashore at the same time, the air upon the lake having become rather chilly. They were followed by the Duke and Duchess of York, who occupied a skiff, the Duke pulling the bow, and a companion the stroke oar, while Princess May sat on the steering seat. Their Royal Highnesses quitted the boats about seven o'clock, and when all had landed the Life Guards band, stationed in the shrubbery, played a selection of music, the strains of which were wafted across the broad expanse of water to the spectators assembled upon the rush-fringed bank opposite. The Prince and Princess, who dined subsequently at the Fishing Cottage, enjoyed a most agreeable outing, the coolness of the weather being highly refreshing after the heat experienced during the greater part of the Ascot meeting.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE).

WHOLESALE CONDEMNATION OF THE ACTION OF THE POLICE.

IMPERATRIX VS. DALLU WALAD KHANDU AND THREE OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. J. Weir, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, in this case in which the accused were charged with dacoity and culpable homicide, committed in April last. Rao Saheb V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, represented Government; Mr. N. G. Patwardhan, appeared for the first two, and Mr. Manekshaw J. Talyarkhan, appeared for the third and fourth accused.

The charges against the accused were that, on the 28th April last, at Mundala, in the Bhusawal taluka, they, with forty others, committed dacoity at the house of one Motiram Lahanu, and committed theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 2,293, and also caused the death of Motiram Lahanu by beating him. About midnight on the day in question, a band of dacoits, between 30 and 40 in number, fell upon Motiram's house, and having broke open a safe and two boxes, removed their contents, which were valued at Rs. 2,293. The four accused were arrested the same morning, having in their possession a portion of the stolen property. The third accused made a confession before the Second Class Magistrate, incriminating the other accused and himself. None of the accused were identified by eye-witnesses of the actual dacoity. The prosecution accordingly relied for a conviction on the ground (1) that the police at Savda knew nothing of the dacoity at Mundala, which is 15 miles away, when they arrested the accused, (2) that the police arrested the four accused together as they were running away with the bundle containing the ornaments, &c., within eight hours of the commission of the dacoity, (3) that these ornaments formed part of the property stolen from Motiram's house, (4) that the confession voluntarily made by accused No. 3 corroborated the inferences to be drawn from the above grounds, and the accused having been thus presumed to be present at the dacoity, in which Motiram was beaten, were under section 114 of the Indian Penal Code responsible for that beating. The Sessions Judge characterized the evidence of Motiram as a "mass of untruths, discrepancies, and evasions," and in the concluding part of his judgment observed: "Would it be safe on such evidence to convict the four accused, who are, for all the evidence shows, arrested anywhere but in the chowri at Savda, after 8 a.m., on the 29th?" I certainly and emphatically say 'No'. Apart, therefore, from the unsatisfactory evidence as to the ownership of the property, from the absence of evidence that the property before the court was sloten in the dacoity from Motiram's honse, there is no evidence whatever to connect the accused with the property, the possession of which they all with one accord deny. The accused No 3, it will be seen, admits bringing a bundle containing some heavy things to the Savda chowri early on the morning of the 29th; he has not substantiated his explanation that he was employed as a coolie to carry the bundle by two policemen. In the first instance, I would note that this explanation seems not at all improbable, and next that, in the absense of any other evidence, it is an explanation which I must accept. I cannot on mere suspicion convict the accused, accepting that part of his statement which is unfavourable to him, and rejecting that part which is favourable. I, therefore, agreeing with the assessors, find the accused "not guilty" of both offences specified in the charge, and order that they be acquitted and discharged."

Mr. Justice Parsons, in delivering judgment, said: I think that the Session Judge's wholesale condemnation of the action of the police and his disbelief of their evidence is not justified. I see no reason to doubt the words of the chief constables of Savda and Bhusawal, that the latter sent and the former received no information about this dacoity. The accused admit that they were arrested near the chowri at Savda, and there is no doubt that the bundle was there also. The main points in the case are 1. Whether the four accused were together at or just before the time of their arrest? 2. Whether they were found in possession of property stolen in the dacoity? There is a lamentable deficiency of evidence on the first point. Though the arrest is said to have been made by four persons, only one of them is called, viz., the police constable Motiram (exhibit 15). Even if he is to be implicitly believed, his eveidence does not conclusively prove that the four persons he saw sitting together were the same persons who were afterwards arrested, for he could only recognize one of the four, and at the time of the arrest the persons arrested were not at the place at which he had seen the men, but they were walking away, whether together or not is not stated. The fact that he says he saw the four persons eating together goes to negative their being the four accused, for two of these are Mahomedan Sadris and two are Mahars, and the former according to the chief constable who is himself of the Sadri caste, would not eat with Mahars. Again there is no corroborative evidence to show that the accused after arrest were brought back together to the chowri. The accused themselves say they were arrested independently and at interevals while engaged in their ordinary occupations, accused 1 and 2 only being together at the time. I am, therefore, unable to hold that the first point is proved affirmatively. 2. It follows from the above finding, as well as from a total absence of evidence to prove any joint liability, that each of the accused can only be held liable in respect of property actually found in his possession. No property at all was found with the accused No. 2. Accused No. 1 was wearing two kadis and accused No. 4 was wearing a vagratic when they were arrested. They say they are their own. The identification of them with the property stolen is very defective. Dodhu (6) was not able to put on the kadis. The accused No. 3 was carrying a bundle which undoubtedly did contain a part of the stolen property. There is very good evidence of its identification: indeed, the chitti found attached to some of the ornaments is sufficient in itself. In the Sessions Court this accused said that at Vaghoda two sepoys gave him the bundle to carry to the chowri at Savda, where on arrival he was arrested. He, however, made a confession to the Second Class Magistrate on the 29th April, 1895, in which he admits going with three other persons and looting a kunbi's house at Mandhole of his property. Of course the confession implicates no one except those then under arrest by the police, and reduces the action of the confessor to a minimum: but so far as it goes it is undoubtedly true, and brings home to the accused the guilt of the dacoity and the possession of a small part of the stolen property. This was a particularly bad dacoity, the owner of the house being so injured by the dacoits that he died eight days afterwards. We convict the accused No. 3, Keshiawalad Gupdia, of the dacoity charged under section 395 of the Penal Code and sentence him to ten years' transportation. The appeal against the other three accused is dismissed.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in delivering his judgment, said: I concur. As this is an appeal from an order of acquital in which the learned Sessions Judge and the assessors concurred, and the case presents certain peculiar features, it seems necessary that I should give my reasons separately. It is not disputed that a dacoity was committed on the night of the 28th of April, 1895, at Mandhole in the house of Motiram, since deceased, and that property of considerable value was stolen. It is also admitted that on the morning of the 29th April some property was found at Savda, and among the property so found there was a 'chitti' in the handwriting of Motiram's son. The Sessions Judge further admits that this 'chitti' was in the bundle when found, and that it was seen by the Panch. It is also conceded that the ornaments found in the bundle once belonged to the complainant Motiram. Soon after the finding of the bundle, one of the accused person's confession was recorded before the 2nd Class Magistrate at Savda on the morning of the 29th, and this confession implicated all the accused in the dacoity at Mandhole. The Sessions Judge, however, was led to think that this confession was not voluntary. He also came to the conclusion that the property found at Savda was not part of the property stolen in the dacoity at Mandhole, that it was not found in the possession of the accused, and that there was no satisfactory evidence implicating the accused in the dacoity. The chief reasons which led the Sessions Judge to disbelieve the evidence for the prosecution appear to be that in his opinion (1) though both the Bhusawal and Savda chief constables swore to the contrary, the former must have sent information to the latter of the fact of the dacoity on the night of the 28th before the alleged finding of the property at Savda with the prisoners; (2) that the Savda police did not arrest the four accused as they asserted they did while they were running with the bundle; (3) that the oral and written evidence identifying the property as stolen in the dacoity was not reliable, and that in fact it had been partly fabricated by the police engaged in the investigation of this dacoity; (4) that the confession of one of the accused was not only not voluntary, but was prompted by the same police. This wholesale disbelief in the truthfulness of the evidence for the prosecution obviously implies that there was a huge conspiracy between the two chief constables and the aval karkun and the police and the Panch witnesses, and complainant's sons and servants and neighbours, in all some 20 persons to bring home by perjury and forgery the charge against four innocent persons, two Mahars and two Sadris whom most of them did not even know before. This is a supposition which is more violently improbable than any of the smaller improbabilities represented by the principal incidents of the story as told by the prosecution witnesses. There is a complete absence of motive for such wickedness, at least on the part of the Savda police, who were not immediately responsible for the discovery of the theft. I cannot but think that the Sessions Judge has been in this case led to suspect the honesty of many of the witness examined before him without any sufficient ground to justify such suspicions. The question whether the Savda chief constable had or had not information sent to him on the night of the 28th appears to me to be a matter of no great consequence. It is the discovery of the bundle with the 'chitti' in it, and the confession made by one of the accused, which is of real importance. It is not suggested that the 40 or 50 ornaments discovered, worth in all about Rs. 500, and admittedly belonging to Motiram, were purposely sent with the person carrying the information from Bhusawal to Savda at midnight to be produced next morning before the Panch. It is not likely that Motiram would willingly risk more of his property to help the police. The suspicions about the 'chitti' appear to be equally unreasonable. If the confession was not voluntary, care would have been taken by the police prompters to make it accord more completely with the statemets of the complainant and his witnesses. The alleged tampering of the patrol book of the sepoy Motiram admits of a satisfactory explanation, and there is apparenetly nothing suspicious in the appearance of the memorandum book by which Motiram's son sought to corroborate the 'chitti.' The story of the capture of the dacoits by the police sepoy Motiram may be a little exaggerated, but in the main it accords with the actual fact. If the Sessions Judge had been less pronounced in his views I should have regarded the evidence in the case as sufficiently reliable and complete to raise a very strong presumption of the guilt of all the four accused. As it is, it will not be proper to convict accused Nos. 1, 2, and 4, as they do not appear to have been found in charge of the bundle, and they did not confess. No. 3 accused had the bundle with him when arrested, and this bundle contained ornaments which were sufficiently identified as part of Motirm's stolen property. He also confessed his guilt. I therefore concur with Mr. Justice Parsons in convicting him of the charge under section 395, and sentencing him to ten years' transportation. The appeal as against the other prtisoners is dismissed.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 11.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal:—Surgn Capts J G Jordan, M B, C M, A H Nott, M B, and J T Calvert, M B.

Bgde Surgn Lieut Col G Hutcheson, M D, Sanitary Commr, N W Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commr, Central Provinces, during the absence on deputation of Surgn Col J H Newman, M D, or until further orders.

The services of Surgn Capt E Hudson, F R C S, I M S (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces and Oudh.

The services of Lieut W C Paleologus, 28th Punjab Infy, an Asst Comdt in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr in Chief, with effect from the 1st Aug 1896.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr A H M Lawson, Asst Consvr of Forests, 2nd grade Assam, is transferred to Burma in the interests of the Public service.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Bdge Surg Lieut Col T H Hendley, C I E, I M S (Bengal), Residency Surgn, Jaipur, and Administrtive Medical Officer, Rajputana, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Resident at Jaipur, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 15th June, 1896, and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut Col V E Law.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Capt G G J S Jones, I S C, Second in Command and Sqdn Comdr, Deoli Irregular Force, for four months.

The following appointments are made in and to the Deoli Irregular Force, consequent on the grant of leave to Capt G G J S Jones, I S C, Second in Command and Sqdn Comdr:—Lieut F C L Waller, I S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, to officiate as Second in Command and Sqdn Comdr, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and until further orders; and Lieut H P Bell, I S C, offg Wing Officer and Adjt, Merwara Battn, to officiate as Wing Officer and Adjt, Deoli Irregular Force, with effect from the date of joining, vice Lieut F C L Waller, and until further orders.

The services of Lieut E H Boome, I S C, Comdg the 1st Battn Nayar Brigade, are placed at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 31st March, 1896.

Lieut Col N C Martelli, I S C, Resident of the 2nd Class, and Govr-Genl's Agent at Baroda, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 24th July 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Second-Lieut G S Palmer to the 5th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, notified in G G O No 775 of 1896, will have effect from the 16th June 1896.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval—Majors to be Lieut-Cols—E A Barclay, C O Nicholetts, J H Sadler, and J E Mein.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col, whilst serving as regimental commandants, Indian Army—Major W W Lean, dated 15th April 1896; Major A W L Bayly, D S O, dated 18th April, 1896; Major C R Phillips, dated 10th May 1896.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as regimental seconds-in-command, Indian Army—Capt H D McIntyre, dated 6th Nov 1895; and Capt H W Priestly, dated 31st May 1896.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Col H Honywood Hughes Hallett, I S C, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 4th July 1896.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.—Bengal.

Sergt J Day, Storekeeper, Army Clothing Factory, Bengal is promoted to the grade of Sub-Condr and is graded next above Sub-Condr W A Armstrong of the Commissariat-Transport Dept, Bengal.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Madras Command.

Sub-Condrs J Morehead and G Kent to be Condrs, seconded and SubCondr R Mullane to be Condr, with effect from the 2nd June 1896, to complete the establishment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Hony Lieut and Asst Comssy A Algar, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, to be Depy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Capt, subject to H M's approval;

Hony Lieut and Depy Asst Commissary R Burton, Asst in the Office or the Secry to the Govt of India, Public Works Dept, to be Asst Commissary, supernumerary.

Honry Lieut and Depy Asst Commissonary R Reid Asst Engr, 2nd grade, N W Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation, to be Asst Commissary.

Condr J Donnovan, Sub-Engr 1st grade Punjab irrigation, tobe Depy Asst Commiary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval.

Sub-Condr A Malpass, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, Military Works Dept, to be Condr.

Sergt J W Brown, Supervisor, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Condr, with effect from the 1st Novr 1895, to fill vacancies consequent on the adjustment of the warrant scales under Public Works Dept Resolution No 586-E. of 6th March 1896.

Sergt F Sehridan, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Dept, to be Sub-Condr, with effect from the 1st Nov 1895, vice Sub-Condr C H Allen, deceased.

Sergt J H Collins, Overseer, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, to be Sub-Condr, with effect from the 29th March 1896, vice Sub-Condr Ge Lane, remanded.

Hony Lieut and Asst Commy J Fairley, 1st Asst Master, Thomason Civil Engineering College, to be Depy Commissary, supernumerary, and to have the honorary rank of Cap subject to H M's approval.

Hony Lieut and Asst Commissary A Baker, Registrar Bengal Public Works Dept Secretariat, to be Depy Commis sary, supernumerary, and to have the honorary rank of Capt subject to H M's approval.

Hon Lieut and Asst Commissary T Chapman, Asst Eng 3rd grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh, to be Depy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Capt, subject to H M approval.

Hony Lieut and Depy Asst Commissary M Heenan As Engr, 3rd grade Military Works Dept, to be Asst Com missary.

Condr E Highway, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, Military Wo Dept, to be Depy Asst Commissary, and to have the honora rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval.

Sub-Condr C Perry, Supervisor, 1st grade, Military Wor Dept, to be Conductor.

Sergt C Gibson, Supervisor, 2 grade, Military Works Dep to be Sub-Conductor,—with effect from the 11th May 189 vice Hony Capt and Depy Commissary A Algar, deceased.

NATIVE ARMY.

29th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regt of Bombay In (2nd Baluch Battn)—Jemadar Mukarrab Khan to be Subad and Havildar Ghulam Husain to be Jemadar, vice Karam Dad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, wit effect from the 1st May 1896.

It is notified that the undermentioned non-commissione officer of the Native Army of the Bombay Command is gra ted the medal for meritorious service with annuity, under th provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and ar cle 342, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II:—No 9 Quarter Master Havildar Gangnak Ramnak, 19th Regt Bombay Infy, vice Color Havildar Abraham Simso pensioned.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Promotions.

G I P Ry Volr Corps—Second Lieut J P Mackeson to Lieut, to complete the establishment.

Malabar Vol Rifles—Second Lieut B Macleod to be Lieut, complete the establishment.

Madras Railway Volunteers—Second Lieuts E C Vern Driver, J Punter, S Wright, R G Bamford, and J T Davies be Lieuts, to complete the establishment.

Resignations.

Oudh Light Horse—Surgn Capt W G P Alpin, I M resigns his commission, with effect from the 4th July 1896.

2nd Battn, Calcutta Volr Rifle Corps—Second Lieut A Lamb resigns his commission.

Allahabad Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut A W Slater, Unattache List, resigns his commission, with effect from the 4th Ju 1896.

Coorg and Mysore Rifles—Lieut C G Maclean resigns hi commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut W Robertson, R E is appointed to the Militar Works Dept, as an Asst Engr, 2nd grade, supernumerar with effect from the 10th June 1896 in terms of clause 1 paragraph 5, India Army Circulars, 1890.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed ou of India on medical certificate under the leave rules containe in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, Volume I, Part II; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck of duty, till the date of sailing; the specified period to coun from the date of leaving India:—Engr A Mitchell, R I M, fo one year.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lalla Rulla Ram, Depy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, is granted leave on medical certificate for one year, under Article 369, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 11th May 1896.

Mr T Siddle, Hony Asst Examiner, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch, with the temporary rank of Depy Examiner, class I (new classification), with effect from the 11th May 1896, and until further orders.

Mr C T B Baxendale, Traffic Inspr, Burma State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Asst Traffic Supt.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, with effect from the 1st April 1896:—W C Boyce, to be class II, grade 1; S C G Wood, F D Kiernander and L C D Bean, to be class II, grade 3; Bashashur Nath, to be class II, grade 4, permanent; C L Taylor and A R Jacobson, to be class III, grade 1; and P A Jordan, to be class III, grade 2.

Mr D R White, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is granted furlough for six months, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The leave on medical certificate for one year and three months granted to Mr J Lightfoot, Examiner of Accounts, vide Notifications Nos 171, dated 1st May 1895, and 153, dated the 17th March 1896, has been commuted by H M's Secy of State for India into ordinary furlough for eighteen months.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

Lieut F W Pirrie, I S C, Asst Supt, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Asst Supt, 1st grade, with effect from the 11th June 1896.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

Surgn Capt J G Hulbert, M B, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Offg Medical Officer of the Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 20th July 1896, or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of the leave.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A FLAG Officer writes :—" In the present dearth of junior officers, from lieutenants down, the notion of sending boys straight to sea in order to make them practical, i.e., usefnl, as soon as possible may be worth considering. I think I have heard it said that boys in the public schools who have an inclination for the navy are choked off by a dislike to the idea of two years in a college or the "Britannia," and would ch prefer joining the ship direct. Surely there ld be room on board the battleships and cruisers r as many as would be necessary. The competitive xaminations might be eased up; many a stout llow has been rejected for a puny one with a tter or quicker head for figures. Additional naval structors might be had, and the youngsters would, of course, be drafted into training ships when advisable. Meanwhile they would be actually on the scene of their future life, they would be early imbibing that "esprit" no college or "Britannia" could impart. I believe they would be better looked after and cared for than among hundreds of others. The objects of their immediate ambition—the lieutenants—would be at work before them, and they would see in the near distance the 'lone chieftain' sitting on the top of that ladder, on the first rung of which they have their own foot; their discipline would be more wholesome, they would soon get accustomed to the sight of big guns and torpedoes, and their work with the gunnery and torpedo lieutenants would be very gradual. The naval instructor would soon have them up in spherical trigonometry, which covers all nautical problems, and they would be practical 'observers.' At the end of two years they would be worth a dozen of the youths who appeared with the same time from college.

In order to test the efficiency of infantry fire at long ranges under certain circumstances, an experiment was made in Switzerland by firing from the hamlet of Replands, at an altitude of 3,760 feet, at a surface of snow, about a mile and a-quarter off as the crow flies, at the foot of the Mont de Baulmee. The target was a rectangle 165 feet wide by 200 feet deeps, sloping at an angle of 10 deg., and was marked at the four corners by flags, and rendered more conspicuous by a piece of black cloth, 8 feet by 10 feet, spread at the case of the rectangle. Fourteen medium shots were told off to fire independently a total of 500 carefully aimed shots within sxteen minutes, between 2-15 and 2-31 p.m., the whether being very fine, with bright sunshine and a dry and perfectly calm atmosphere. The thermometer indicated 20 deg. Fahrenheit. The snow was hard frozen, smooth, and free from any mark, and the slightest graze of the surface was distincly visible, so that every hit could be clearly traced. It was found that out of the 500 shots, 338, or 67 per cent. had hit the target, besides twenty which had struck above and twenty-six which had struck below the rectangle, within a redius of about 30 feet. The remainings hots were found to have struck within about 100 yards, either short over the target, whilst a very few had deviated sideways.

The effects of the process of compulsory retirement, commonly known as "rejuvenation of the cadres," which has been going on in the German, or rather in the Prussian and Wurttemburg army, may be clearly traced in the recent Army List. Thus, for instance, the "cross for meritorious service" obtained by officers on completion of twenty-five years on the active list, according to last year's "Army List, was held by 230 captains in the 132 Prussian infantry regiments, whilst this year's list contains 151 only, which means that, on an average, there is scarcely more than one captain of over twenty-five years' service to each regiment of infantry. The "Iron-Cross of 1870-71 is worn by no more than 50 captains of infantry now on the active list. According to the latest Prussian and Wurttemburg "Army List," the following officers have passed into the reserve :—Five generals, 9 lieutenant-generals, 29 major-generals, 41 colonels, 20 lieutenant-colonels, 140 majors, 137 captains, 81 first-lieutenants, and 153 second-lieutenants. In the Bavaria army the example set by Prussia, with regard to the "rejuvenation movement, has not been followed and promotion is rather slow, more especially on account of the reduction effected in the strength of the Bavarian "cadres" since the Franco-German war.

The French protected cruiser, "D'Entrecasteaux," built of steel and sheathed, was launched successfully by the Societe de la Mediterranee at la Seyne on June, 1. She ranks with the Guichen, and her somewhat smaller sister the Chateaurenault, among the argest unarmoured vessels in the French Fleet, her lisplacement (8,114 tons) lying between those of the "croiseurs-corsaires." Being designed for nineteen nots speed, she is not built upon such fine lines as hese vessels, which are intended to attain twenty-hree. Her length is 393ft. 8in., and her beam 58ft. in., with 25ft. 9in. draught. Protection is given by 4in. belt and a subdivided hull, and there is 2·7in. lating on the two turrest for the heavy guns. These re two of 9·4in. and there will also be twelve each of 5in. and 1·8in. quick-firers. The torpedo tubes will e six in number, and two of these will be submerg- d. The propelling machinery consists of two ver- tal triple-expansion engines (13,500 horsepower), pplied by cylindrical double-ended boilers. The ormal bunker capacity is 650 tons, with provision r liquid fuel, and the cruiser will have a comple- ent of 521. She was designed by M. Lagane, and to be delivered next year.

The obsolete ironclad the Galissonniere has been chored, as we said, before Fort Chavagnac, at Cher- urg, as a target for melinite shell, and trials have w taken place which would be abundantly interest- g if full particulars were accessible. The Figaro tes that a 7·4in. gun was used, and that the shells re charged with 39·6lb. of melinite. Four in all re fired, and our contemporary seem to think the l conclusive in regard to the destructive effects of h projectiles. The "Temps" says that the mittee went on board the "Galissonniere" een the shots to investigate the damage done. is reported to have been terrific. A special of the hull had been prepared as a target, what thickness of armour we have not ned, but the shells penetrated. The battery strewn with "debris" of all kinds. Of the sheep which had been placed on board the ip, one, says the "Temps," was killed, its being carried away by the bursting of the s; while the other was safe and sound. This ised many, for it was thought that both l have been killed by the shock to the vessel. e other hand, fragments of shells caused great ge, and penetrated to almost every part of hip. The result of these experiments, in the on of the "Temps," is very conclusive. "One les at the thought of what would become of y had a similar shell burst unexpectedly in terior of the vessel." The trials are now con- for a time, but will probably be resumed t another part of the cruiser.

have not seen an article in the "Evenement," h has led to action being taken, at the in- e of the Minister of Marine, against M. Paul n, its author. The story is a curious one. M. h long ably edited the "Marine Francaise," s a most prominent exponent of the views of the ne ecole." His journal has been outspoken in its s upon the "feodalite maritime," installed in eu Royale, and when M. Lockroy whose sympa- with the school of Admiral Aube are well known, ppointed to the Ministry he gave M. Fontin a rianship at the Admiralty. Upon Admiral ard's accession to office this act was reversed, the result that M. Fontin appealed, we believe essly, to the Council of State. It is understood M. Fontin had been favoured, by someone in a ion to supply them with copies of official docu- s, of which some had relation to the then forth- ng or other trials of the Galissonniere. The e, therefore, were instructed to make a raid the office of the Marine Francaise, and they paid a domiciliary visit to M. Fontin, seizing in papers. M. Urbain Gohier in the Soleil, nds M. Fontin vigorously, characterising this act n attack upon the liberty of the subject, and an mpt to curb a journalist in his duty ot instruc- the public. The French Admiralty, he says, has llent reasons for wishing to hide some of its shness, and it has seized the occasion to inspect papers, read the private correspondence, and e a list of the correspondents of a journalist pur- g his duty to the public.

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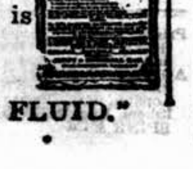

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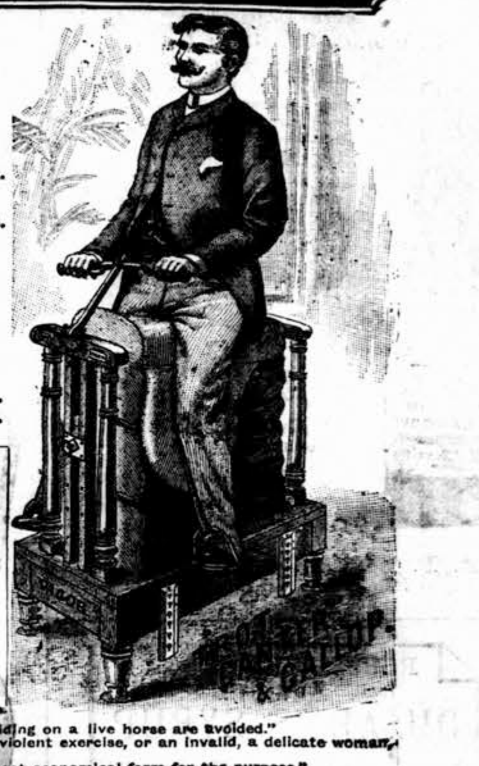

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This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent, and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

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Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Specia terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P. BATHA & Co., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents and Importers.

ROBUST CHILDHOOD
VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD
DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.

DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

DUSART'S Syrup prevents Diarrhœa of infants, increases flow of milk in nursing mothers and is recommended by the Profession to the pregnant and for all cases where the vital energies are being sapped by wasting diseases.

DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

SANTAL MIDY

Relieves the scalding pain at once and
CURES
all discharges from the genito-urinary organs in either sex in
48 HOURS

Santal-Midy is a specific for Cystitis

obtained from the best Mysore wood.

Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.

Beware of imitations

Each tiny Capsule bears the name MIDY

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS

THE GREAT REMEDY.
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,
For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago,
Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Sold by all Stores throughout India.

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA
AND
DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

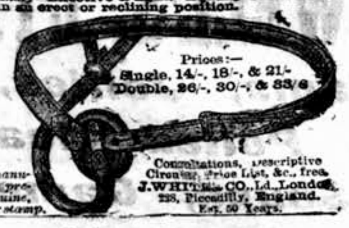
"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING.".

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill
BIRMINGHAM

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
WHITE'S MOC-MAIN Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band.) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.



SCIATIC, RIDING, & other BELTS

All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

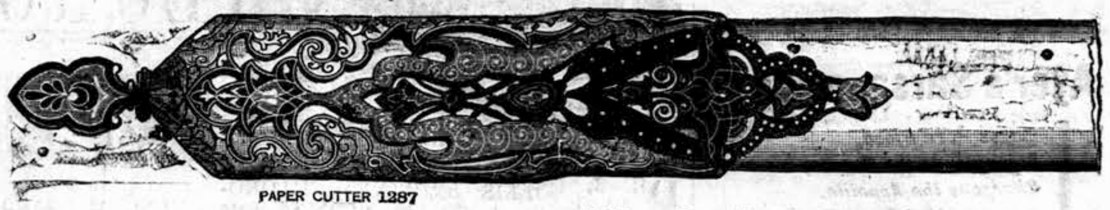
Prices:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/-
Double, 26/-, 30/-, & 33/6

Consultations, Descriptive Circular, Price List, &c., free.
J. WHITE & CO., Ld., London.
228, Piccadilly, England.
Est. 50 Years.

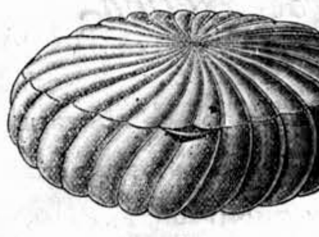
All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

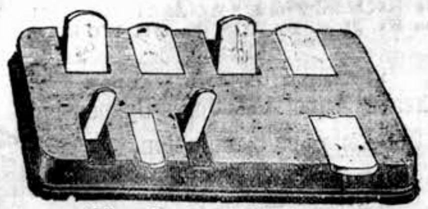
MARCKS & Co., Ld., JEWELLERS AND GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.
PRESENTATION SILVERWARE.



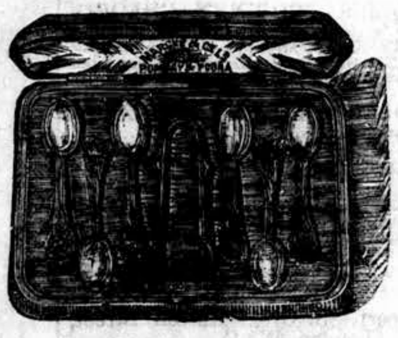
PAPER CUTTER 1287
Artistically Enamelled in Colours, Silver Handled Ivory Paper Knives.........Rs. 85.



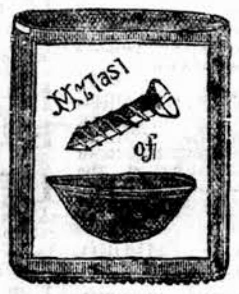
Siver Fluted Box, large size, Rs. 60.
Do. do. small size... „ 36.
Do. do. enamelled.. „ 72.



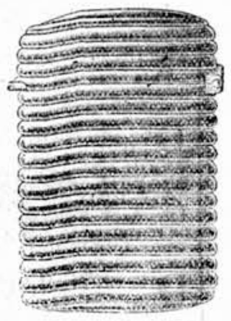
Silver Camden Whist Markers, Rs. 100 per pair.



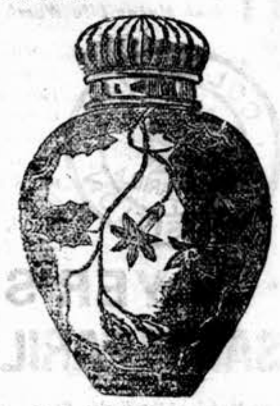
Silver Tea Spoons and Sugar Tongs, in case, Rs. 70.



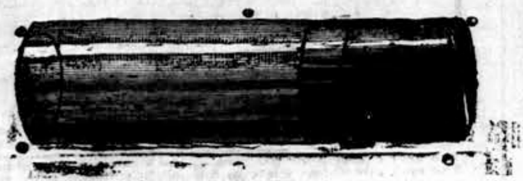
Silver Match Case, as illustrated, Rs. 25.



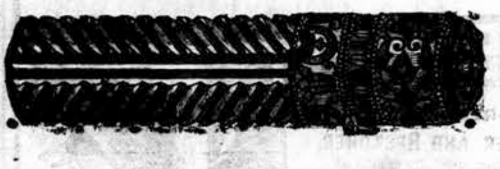
Silver Match Boxes, Fluted or Plain, Rs. 12 to Rs. 25.



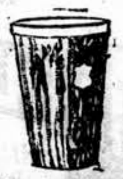
Porcelain, Silver mounted, from Rs. 8.



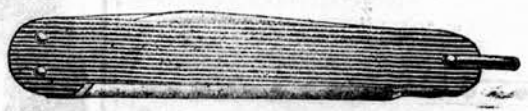
Crystal Bottle, Silver mount, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.



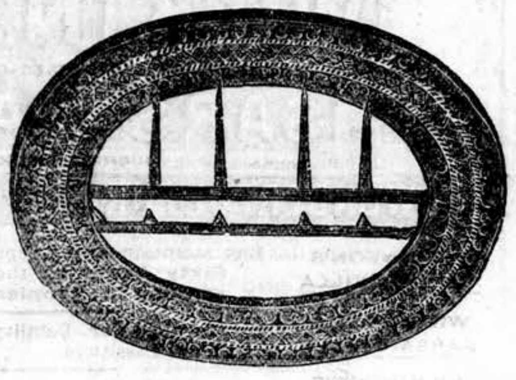
Crystal Bottle with Silver mount, Enamelled in colours ....Rs. 32 & 35.



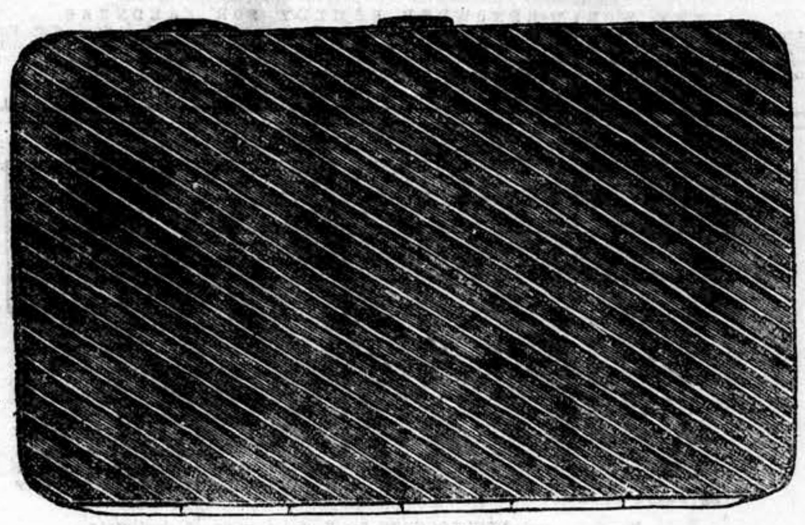
Horn Cup Silver Run and Shield, Rs. 35.



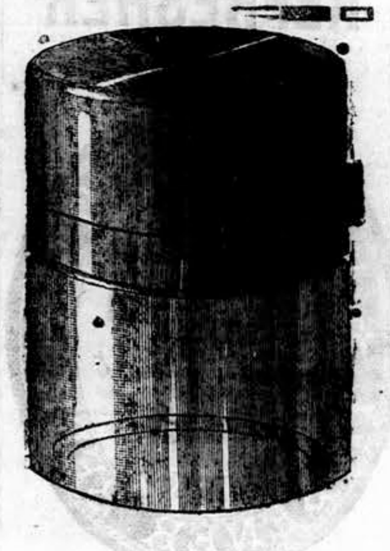
Sterling Silver Mounted Knife, Rs. 15 to Rs. 25.



Silver Buckles, in a number of engraved and enamelled fancy designs, Rs. 10, 12, 20, 30, 35, 40, 48, 60, 80.



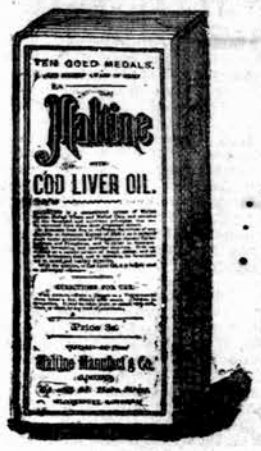
Silver Cigar Case, as illustrated, extra heavy ....Rs. 98.
„ „ „ Shaped to hold 4 Cigars ....„ 90.
„ „ „ „ „ „ 5 „ ....„ 70.



Salts or Perfume Bottle, mounted Sterling Silver, Rs. 48.

NOTICES.

Maltine
with COD LIVER OIL.
The most PALATABLE, DIGESTIBLE, and NOURISHING PREPARATION of COD LIVER OIL.



"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

"An elegant and palatable preparation."—*Medical Press and Circular.*

The Malted Barley, Wheat and Oats, of which "MALTINE" is composed, together with the fat-forming powers of Cod Liver Oil, make this combination the Food of Foods in Consumption, Wasting Diseases Scrofula, Rickets, and General Weakness.

It is especially liked by children, and generally those who cannot tolerate any other preparation of Cod Liver Oil, take "Maltine" and Cod Liver Oil with positive pleasure.

The MALTINE Manufacturing Co.,
LIMITED,
24 & 25 HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON.

PETER MOLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

MOLLER'S COD LIVER
TRADE MARK.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

In Capsuled Bottles only.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

SOLE IMPORTERS:
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to his Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

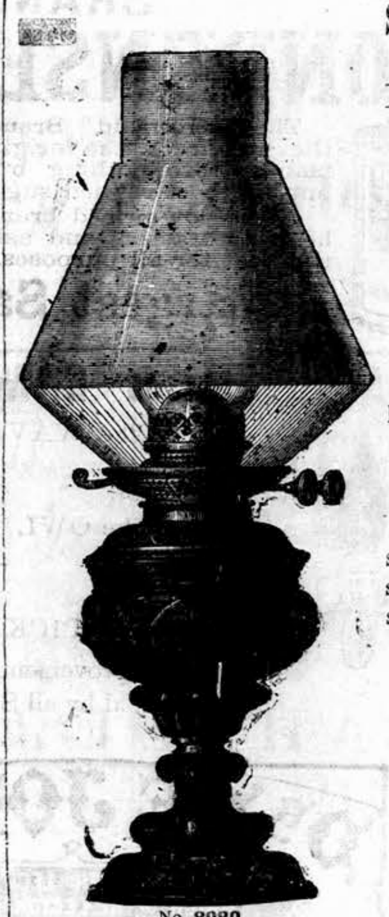
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

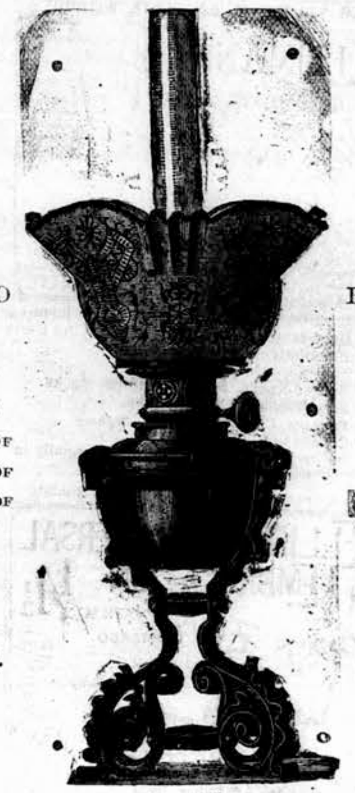
R. DITMAR'S
STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.



No. 8080.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGU AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST WILL BE SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA FOR
STORM & PUNKAHPROOF
STORM & PUNKAHPROOF
STORM & PUNKAHPROOF
OF EVERY KIND.

PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

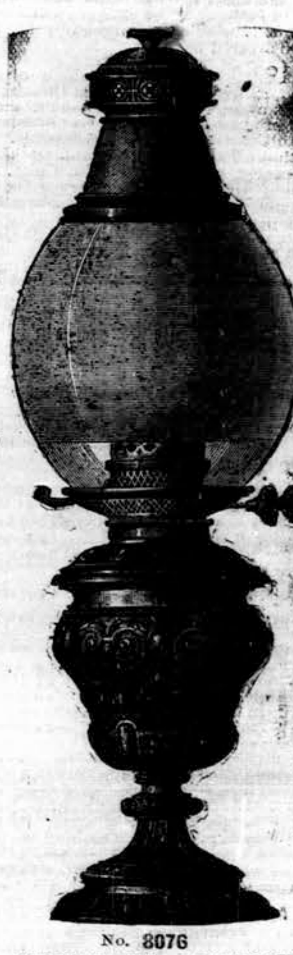


No. 8715.
HAMMERED IRON STAND WITH COPPER FOUNT.

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA FOR
TABLE-LAMPS
HANGING-LAMPS
LANTERNS
OF EVERY KIND.

PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.



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R. DITMAR,
LAMP WAREHOUSE.
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S "GLOVE-FITTING" CORSET
TRADE MARK.

LIKE A GLOVE

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.

MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & Co., LTD., LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

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